The Bombay Gazette

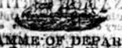
No. 11,658 New Series — BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th April.
CLYDE	4171	500	E. G. Edmonds	23rd. "
MIRZAPORE	2687	600	Jo Harvey	30th "
HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
THAMES	1101	200	W. A. Beaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
ANCONA	2129	200	R. S. Reid	27th "

The steamer marked I. proceed direct to Brindisi. Loaded with Malta (and Naples cargo). The others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

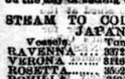
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	16th April.
VERONA	3126	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3503	700	W. B. Pratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 9, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 30th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent stated in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First-Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
MANILLA	5,000	850		1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850		1st June 1886

Steam-Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and hon-y Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th April.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Donciich	4,000	550	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	600	3rd June.
VORWARTS	P. Andrianich	3,500	500	16th "
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	S. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bochfinger	3,800	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garopolich	4,000	460	8th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400
" SUEZ ..... 300 } wines extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 9th April 1886.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT, HAVRE OR ANTWERP.

The magnificent steamship "CAMBODIA," 1,969 tons register, leaving about 22nd inst.

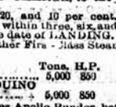
Splendid accommodation for a few passengers.

Apply for lowest rates to the Passenger Agents.

F. WOOLLEY & Co.,
3, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.

Agents for SUTTON & Co., Foreign Carriers, London.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. CALIFORNIA	3116	480	W. S. Young	11th April.
s.s. VICTORIA	3212	481	Wm. Russel	15th May
s.s. NUBIA	3350	480	T. Knox	2nd "
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	503	G. Boothly	29th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, March 31, 1886. Agents.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY OF KHIOS has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees of Cargo are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Capt. Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th April, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.
In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA" 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 19th April (on arrival of outward Khalifah Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bushire, Kuweit, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED with out charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 2, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer s s CITY OF KHIOS, 3,216 tons, Commander D. McPHERSON, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. EASTON'S
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMES
FOR THE TOILET AND HANDKERCHIEF.

TREACHER'S LAVENDER WATER

FOR sweetness and durability cannot be surpassed, the delightful aroma of the Lavender being preserved and not superseded by the addtion of other perfumes...per bot. Rs. 1-12 and 3.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE,
And other Perfumes by this celebrated maker .....Rs. 1-4 & 2-4
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET..... " 1-12 & 3-4

LUBIN'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.

These Perfumes are supplied to the ex-Empress Eugenie, and are considered the very finest made.

Forget-me-not,	Jockey Club,	Millefleurs,
Frangipani,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-Ylang.
Jasmine,	Opoponax,	Wood Violet, etc.

Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8.

LUNDBORG'S NEW YORK PERFUMES.
Edenia and Marschal Niel Rose..... per bot. Rs. 2-8
Tally-Ho and Fascination Bouquet... " " 1-8

EAU-DE-COLOGNE
No. 4 and Gegenuberdem Julichs Plats
FLORIDA WATER.....per bot. Re.
VIOLET POWDER, TOILET SOAPS, SPONGES, &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY.

HAS the greatest and cheapest choise in all qualities of Diamonds.

PARIS, 9, Rue de Chateaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTLA ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swago Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Ree s and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs. as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1 0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	"	1 2
Do. MUTTON	"	1 2
ROAST BEEF	"	1 2
ROAST MUTTON	"	1 2
BEEF SAUSAGES	"	1 2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite; the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, and containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol they are specially adapted for use in India.

STILL WINES.		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs.	CASH Half Bottles Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM	... A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	17 8	10 0
GEISENHEIM	... Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	20 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	... Of great fragrance, pure and natural	25 0	
HOCKHEIM	... A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine...	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN	... Very soft and good bouquet...	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	... A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG	... The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste ...	42 0	23 0
SPARKLING WINES.			
SUPERIOR HOCK	... Delicate flavour and bouquet.	36 0	19 8
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	... The very finest wine of its kind	43 0	23 8
FINE MOSELLE	... Fine, full flavour ...	31 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	... Very fragrant ...	35 0	19 8
FINEST NONPAREIL	... Very rich, delicious bouquet...	42 0	23 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY BYCULLA & POONA.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give, immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books,
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Masagon.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs.	85
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ... ... "	57
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ... ... "	125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case ... ... "	135
	Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to "	600

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARET IN WOOD.

WE are now receiving Stocks of our

MEDOC CLARET

IN HOGSHEADS OF ABOUT 48 GALLONS.
At Rs. 190 per Hogshead.
Subject to discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES and TRADERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIOLET'S LAIT DE LYS.

A Superb preparation for Toilet use. It refreshes, soothes and strengthens the skin, and by its use it imparts to the face a softness equal only to that of youth.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION AND TAR CAPSULES

FOR Cold, Bronchitis, Cough, Phthisis and all Pulmonary affections.

Per Bottle, each Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

VIOLET'S NOTED PARISIAN PERFUMES.

Heliotrope.	Ylang Ylang.
Jasmin.	White Rose.
Jockey Club.	Stephanotis.

Violet.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST IDEA IN WRITING-PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The Pompeii	Rs. 1 8
The Mahdi	" 1 12
The Mikado	" 2 8

In boxes, each containing 25 Sheets of Paper and 25 Envelopes.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

THE CHOICEST, MOST REFINED AND DURABLE PERFUME EVER INTRODUCED.

It has a peculiar odor of its own, just the proper proportions of delicate Sweetness and Permanency that is so much sought after by those who have a cultivated taste for Fragrant Odors.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Per Case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited),
IN LIQUIDATION,

THE Spinning and Weaving Mills belonging to the Company will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on or about the 1st of May next, 1886. Particulars will be given hereafter.

R. HYDE CHESTHAM & Co.
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, March 29, 1886.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS STANDING ORDERS, RULES, &c., is READY for SALE, to the Public at the Office of the Chief Account Officer, Town Custom House. Price 8 annas per copy.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, 18th March, 1886.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FIVE VACANCIES of FREE BOARDERSHIP in the GOKULDASS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL will be filled up by admitting Hindu students of high castes, whose age is not above 23, and who study for

1 Second B. A.
1 Ll. M. & S.
2 First B. A.
1 High School Standard VI.

The undersigned will receive applications for the same until the 25th instant.

Candidates should apply for printed forms of applications to the undersigned.

Old applicants are also required to re-submit their applications.

RAMDAS LADHA,
Secretary G. T. Charities.

G. T. Charity's Office, 11, Mango Senoy Street, Fort, Bombay, 6th April.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Ld.,
OPENING OF THE EXTENSION SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL.

The Extension of this Railway from Secunderabad to Warangal is now open for traffic of all descriptions.

A Down Mixed Train will run from Hyderabad leaving at 6-15 a.m., Secunderabad at 7-0, Bhowanghr at 9-12 a.m., Kazipett at 12-54 and arriving at Warangal at 1-30 a.m.

An Up Mixed Train will run from Warangal leaving at 2-30 p.m., Kazipett at 3-0, Bhowangir at 7-0, Secunderabad at 9-25, and arriving at Hyderabad at 9-45 p.m.

Information as to rates and fares can be obtained on application at any of the Company's Stations.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Secunderabad, 7th April 1886.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Ld.

1. TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the Gwalior-Jhansi section of the Indian Midland Railway, a length of about 93 miles. Forms of tender and printed copies of the specification and conditions of contract, together with a Schedule of Rates, to be filled in by intending contractors, can be had on application to the undersigned.

2. No application for forms of Tender will receive attention unless accompanied by a Government Promissory or Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 as earnest money to be returned in the event of the Tender not being accepted.

3. Tenders must reach the Agent's Office, Jhansi, not later than the 30th April, 1886.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. O. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer, Indian Midland Railway.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT.

Under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART,

When a CAREFULLY SELECTED PROGRAMME has been ARRANGED IN HONOUR of the OCCASION.

Doors open at 8-30.
Commence at 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box containing 4 chairs ..... Rs. 16
1st Grand Circus chairs ..... „ 3
Family Circle chairs ..... „ 2
Parquette ..... „ 1
Gallery ..... As. 8

Soldiers in uniform half price to all parts of the House, Gallery excepted.

Box Office open at Circus from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m.

Form your Parties early, and purchase your tickets during the day to avoid those coming together being separated.

CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFES OF SIZES.
CHUBB'S
PATENT WRITING-BOXES OF SIZES.
CHUBB'S
PATENT CASH-BOXES OF SIZES.
CHUBB'S
PATENT PAPER-BOXES OF SIZES.
CHUBB'S
PATENT PADLOCKS OF SIZES.
CHUBB'S
PATENT LOCKS OF DESCRIPTION AND SIZES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

RICH COLOURED SATINS.

Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Usual price, Rs. 4-8.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, &c.,

Imported direct from the Manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns, designed specially for INDIAN use.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½	3 4	7 ft. by 10 ... 8 0
5½ ft. by 7½	4 6	7 ft. by 12 ... 9 8
6 ft. by 6	4 0	7½ ft. by 7½ ... 6 4
6 ft. by 8	5 6	7½ ft. by 10 ... 8 8
6½ ft. by 6½	4 14	7½ ft. by 12 ... 10 4
6½ ft. by 9	6 12	8½ ft. by 8½ ... 7 4
7 ft. by 7	5 8	8½ ft. by 15 ... 13 4
7 ft. by 9	7 0	8½ ft. by 16 ... 14 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6	3 4	7 ft. by 7 ... 4 4
6 ft. by 8	4 6	7½ ft. by 10 ... 6 6
6½ ft. by 10	5 14	7½ ft. by 10½ ... 6 12

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz Rs. as. — Per doz Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ..... 4 8 | 24 in. by 24 ..... 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz Rs. as.
24 in. by 24 ..... 4 12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns 24 in. wide, Rs. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

34 in. by 34	per doz. Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45	„ „	11	4
34 in. by 50	„ „	12	6
34 in. by 54	„ „	13	8
28 in. by 36	(Toilette) ...	6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft.	each ..... Rs.	5	8
7½ ft. by 8½ ft.	„ ..... „	8	8
8½ ft. by 9 ft.	„ ..... „	9	12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.

(White)

30 in. by 48 in.	each ... Rs.	2	0
30 in. by 54 in.	„ ... „	2	4

SHEETING.

69 inches wide ..... 14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.

&c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO'S SPECIAL REMEDIES.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ANÆMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot., Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON'S PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM ELIXIR is used with great advantage by sufferers from Liver Complaints. It removes bile from blood, arouses the liver from its torpid state to a healthy action and activity, and regulates the bowels, removes constipation, and expels all the impurities from the system. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.

GOUT SPECIFIC—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per box, Rs. 1-8.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE—THIS PREPARATION is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per box, Rs. 1 and Rs. 1-12.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM.—This well-known never failing remedy for cough, cold, asthma, consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest, is a mild and safe preparation of purely vegetable drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic diseases in a few doses. As. 8 and Re. 1.

MADON'S COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Since its introduction by us, it commands a great demand; it possesses the combined properties of Cod-Liver Oil and Lacto-phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for wasting diseases. Being palatable to the taste and perfectly free from disagreeable smell and nauseating effects of Cod-Liver Oil, delicate patients as well as children take it without repugnance. Re. 1.

MADON'S ANTI-MALARIOUS FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.—These Pills will be found valuable for the cure of neuralgia, headache (especially neuralgia of head, face, and neck), sciatica, lumbago, malarial fevers, dyspepsia, weakness of the bowels and stomach, and occasional diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safe-guard. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY ! !

THE MISSING LINK.

KING THEEBAW'S
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIRY FAMILY
FROM MANDALAY.

Visited by Their Excellencies
LORD and LADY DUFFERIN,
Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS,
LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, &c., &c., &c.

MR. F. ARCHER has at an enormous outlay secured these wonders of creation, pronounced by medical scientists as being, without doubt, "THE MISSING LINK," they are now *en route* to Europe and America, and it is proposed to allow the Bombay public the opportunity of seeing these extraordinary people previous to their departure.

They may be seen daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m. on

MONDAY, APRIL 12
TUESDAY, „ 13
WEDNESDAY, „ 14

AT THE SALOONS OF
SOUNDY & Co., LD., ESPLANADE ROAD.
ADMISSION Rs. 2.

CONCERT.

TOWN HALL.
THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL, 9 P.M.
PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ ..... Andante from 1st Organ Sonata ..... Mendelssohn.
Mr. Johnston.
2. Solo ..... { Comfort ye, my people. / Every valley shall be exalted. } ..Handel.
Mr. Dixon. (Messiah.)
3. Solo ..... With verdure clad ..... Haydn.
Mrs. Hargrave. (Creation).
4. Quartette .. There is a green hill ..... Lord Somerset
Mrs. Hargrave, Miss Rich, Mr. Dixon, Dr. Yeld.
5. Solo .... { Thy rebuke hath broken his heart. / Behold and see. / But thou didst not leave. } Handel ..... (Messiah.)
Mr Watson.
6. Solo ..... It is enough ..... Mendelssohn
Mr. Wyer. (Elijah.)
7. Trio ..... Protect us through the coming night ..... Curschmann.
Mrs. Hargrave, Miss Rich, Mr. Dixon.

Part II.

1. Organ ..... Marche Religieuse ..... Gounod.
Mr. Mant.
2. Solo ..... Arm, Arm Ye brave ..... Handel.
Mr. Wyer (Judas Maccabeus).
3. Horn Solo .....
Herr Stoeckel.
4. Solo ..... Honor and Arms .... Handel.
Mr. Hebditch (Samson).
5. Solo ..... O, Jerusalem that killest the prophets ..... Mendelssohn.
Mrs. Hargrave (St. Paul).
6. Solo ..... If God is for us ..... Handel.
Mr. Dixon (Messiah).
7. Quartette .. O, come everyone that thirsteth ..... Mendelssohn.
(Elijah).
Mrs. Hargrave, Miss Rich, Mr. Bake, Mr. Hebditch.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Seats may be reserved at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s on payment of Rs. 3.

Admission by payment at the door on the evening of the Concert, Rs. 1.

NEW SEASON'S
EASTER CARDS
in every variety of style.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

SALVATION ARMY, BOMBAY.
GREAT GATHERING
OF THE ARMY
AND FRIENDS TO
WELCOME
COLONEL AND MRS. TAYLOR
FROM ENGLAND
AT THE
COWASJI FRAMJI HALL,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14th,
COLONEL AND MRS. TUCKER.

Officers from various parts together with Ministers and Friends of various denominations will assist to celebrate the occasion.

A SPECIAL DETACHMENT FROM GUJARAT.
COMMENCE AT 7 P.M.
ADMISSION ONE ANNA. RESERVED SEATS EIGHT ANNAS.

TO LET at Matheran, "TRIUMPH LODGE," a newly built BUNGALOW next door to Post Office. Drawing-room, dining-room, and two bed and bath-rooms above two godowns. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

શ્રી મદ્રાજ યુનિયાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Re 1-5 per share and Rs. 31½ per quarter (share in deferred) for the half-year ending 31st December 1885, to the Registered shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th April, 1886, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું:
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1886.

PROCLAMATION.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF THANA.

APPLICATION No. 37 OF 1886.

WHEREAS RAGHOJIRAW ANGRE and KANOJIRAW ANGRE, inhabits to of Kolaba, in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District, died at Alibag in the years 1838 and 1840 respectively, and whereas MANAJIRAW RAGHOJI ANGRE, inhabitant of Alibag, has presented an application to the District Judge of Thana for letters of probate being formally granted to Heir of the said Raghojirav Angre and Kanojirav Angre. This is to give notice to all persons who may dispute the right of the said Manajirav Raghoji Angre as Heir of the said Raghojirav Angre and Kanojirav Angre to appear in Court of the said District Judge within one month from the date of this Proclamation, here in sent forth objections; and it is hereby declared that, if no sufficient objection is offered before the expiration of that period the said District Judge will forthwith proceed to receive proof of the said Manajirav Raghoji Angre's right, and to grant him, provided no shall sufficient entitled thereto, a certificate of Heirship of the said Raghojirav Angre and Kanojirav Angre deceased.—Dated this 10th day of April 1886.

G. B. JOSHI, Karkoon. The Seal of the District Court of Thana. S. B. CHOUBAL, Clerk of the Court.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.
BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Field.	Pall Mall Budget.
Fun.	Queen.
Graphic.	Shipping Gazette & Lloyd's List.
Home News.	Spectator.
Illustrated London News.	Standard.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.	Times.
Illustrated Tit Bits.	Weekly.
Judy.	Truth.
Mail.	Vanity Fair.
Overland Mail.	Weekly Despatch.
	World.

JUST UNPACKED.

A LARGE assortment of STEEL PENS by various manufacturers.

	Rs. a.
Correspondence Pens of the Best Metal, per box ..	0 12
J. Colgate's Best Aluminium Pens „ ...	1 0
J. Gillot's Black Swan Quill Pens „ ...	1 4
„ Lithographic Crow Quills on Cards each	0 8
„ Magnum Bonum Commercial Pens, Fine, Medium and Broad. per box...	1 4
„ Mapping Pens for Architects, &c., on cards each	0 8
„ Pens made of the best metal, per box.	0 12
Maculven and Cameron's Fiving Scotchman „	0 12
„ Waverly Barrel Pens ... „ ...	1 4
„ Waverly Pens, Best ... „ ...	1 12
Pitman's Short-Hand Pens ... „ ...	1 0
William Mitchell's Pens B ... „ ...	1 4
„ J. per box of 12 doz ... „ ...	1 2
„ J. per box of 3 doz ... „ ...	0 8
„ E. per box ...	1 4
„ W. „ ...	1 8

JUST UNPACKED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of fancy and unique Birthday and Wedding Cards by various manufacturers. Season 1886.

From 4 as. to Rs. 6 as. 8 each

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
NO. 26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-route and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.

THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

FIRST-CLASS BROUGHAM for SALE, London-built, in good order, with chestnut Arab and harness. Price complete, Rs. 1,150. Apply Surgeon-General BRUCE, 20, Marine Lines.

LOST—Between Messrs Lund and Blockley's shop and the Police Magistrate's Court, a NOTE-BOOK (red leather cover) containing papers, &c. Finder will oblige by returning same to G. A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR the hot season nothing would be better than a glass of cold drink, cream, soda, ice cream, and which can be had of the best quality; also Good Mocha Coffee try it at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

WANTED.—A QUALIFIED COMPOUNDER. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ld. Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Small fast-sailing YACHT, lateen rigged, 6½ tons. Apply, "ALPHA," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 35. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is OPEN to Visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor on

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE CYCLOSTYLE is generally acknowledged the best copying machine. 2,00 copies are thrown off at once in black ink.—A. STEWARD & Co.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each; for one, Rs. 10 each.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French best KID GLOVES, with two buttons, at Rs. 2-4 a pair. Try at V. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, &c.

FOR SALE a small Consignment of high-class Indian manufactured Cigars, of a description never before imported into this Presidency. JOSEPH SOARES, 33 Elphinstone Circle.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS, beg to notify that they have opened a Dress-making Establishment at Matheran from this day.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 3, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIVULL & Co.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid cash on delivery. By W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

TO LET, the Commodious and Healthy Upper portion of Bungalow No. 22 at Bellasis Junction Road, having water on the premises. For terms apply to DORABJEE BOMANJEE DEVACHA, No. 18, Hornby-row, Fort.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring their stores with them as Shapoorjee and Co. obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufactures for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building opened in all sides has been added. Wines and table first class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than grain and not so useful to Gharawallas; deli ered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

WANTED, by a firm of European Solicitors, MANAGING CLERK, Hindu, Parsee, or Mussulman of respectable position and with business connection. Liberal salary given. Good references required. Reply stating fully qualifications and giving references to A. and M., care of this office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs Gadduin, Bythell and Company, No. 9, Hurch Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the registered office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1886, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed.

Should the Resolutions to be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

1 "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882."

2 "To appoint Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up, and to fix their remuneration."

3 "That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new company to be named the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, with a memorandum and Articles of Association which, as well as the form of an agreement to be entered into between the New Company and Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, are referred to in the 103rd of such Articles of Association have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company."

4 "That the form of agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and the liquidators of the one part and The Indian Cotton Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in form of the said form of agreement and to carry the same into effect."

5. "And that the said liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorised and directed, pursuant to section 204 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, to transfer and assign the business, property, goodwill, and assets of this Company to the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid so soon as the same shall be formed in consideration of the said liquidators receiving such shares of Rs. 125 each, fully paid up, in the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and such cash and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said form of agreement.

6. "And that in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said liquidators all the powers conferred on the said liquidators jointly shall and may be exercised by the liquidators or liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving."

By order of the Board,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from the Port Store-keeper, State Railways, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst. at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the State Railways Store Depot, Neebit Lane, Byculla, the following stores, consisting of cases of bolts, spring plates, axles, without brasses, broken iron wire gauze, roof lamp reflectors, head collars for horses, horse hides, English dressed white, old newrails, old turn-tables, overhead travelling crane in erecting sheds, almirahs or teak racks, deadwood almirah, a large quantity of carved galvanised corrugated iron sheets 7' 4" × 2' 2" No. 15 gauze, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Podder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and satinwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp & Son, very handsome Onlas and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, fine oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex standing and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, one Jaffrabad cow with calf, giving 7 seers of milk, 2 she-goats, English cooking stove, &c., &c., the property of T. W. RAWLINS, Esq.

Catalogues of books will be published, and the same will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, Persian rugs, a handsome mahogany piano concert grand by Bluthner, and if not previously privately disposed of, handsome strong built landau and a pair of handsome horses, &c., the property of J. WESTLAKE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th April, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

19 boxes grey shirtings.
7 „ shooties.
3 „ drills.
8 cases printed sarries,
4 „ color prints.
3 „ woollen cloths.
1 case silk umbrellas.
3 large Persian carpets.
40 Mooltan carpets.
6 Japanese coffee sets.
1 double-barrelled breach-loading 16-bore hammerless gun, medium choke, with case complete, by Bland.
11 bales brown paper.
The property of a gentleman.
Conversation couches, chairs, easy chairs, English-made bookcases, also wearing apparel, mathematical instruments, crockery ware, glassware, epergnes, &c.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 handsome English-built victoria by Kesterton.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 handsome built landau.
1 fine horse, C. B. mare very quiet to ride, good back, owner going home.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH NORA.
(If not previously disposed of.)

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Apollo Bunder, the steam launch Nora, built in Bombay in 1884, and is of 17 nominal horse power, she is 41 feet long, 8 feet broad, and 4 feet deep, and is complete, in working order. She is now lying at Apollo Bunder, where she can be seen any time.

SALE OF SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Surat on the premises of the Gaum Saba Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, the whole of the shafting and gearing and a quantity of oil-es, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m., the effects of the late C. B. ROSE, Esq., C. S., best plated spoons and forks, fish knives and forks, fish knives in case, dessert knives and forks in case, vegetable dishes, flat dish, toast rack, salt-cellars with spoons in case, cruz in case, cruet stand with cut bottle, tea service, pocket pistol, gold open-face watch by Anthony Mesure, silver watch by Favre Leuba, silver watch, wearing apparel, books and claret, flutes, wearing apparel, a large number of valuable books, &c.

Catalogues of books are published and the above is on view.

P.S.—The books will be sold at 3 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Secretariat, on the 3rd Floor, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome duplex table lamps, rich Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J. MONTEATH Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grant-road, close to Railway Station, the effects of the late Cowasjee Framjee Merwanjee Patell, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture, best plated ware crockery and glass-ware, a first class mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome, nearly new, light victoria with folding coach-box, Agra made table ornaments, Austrian glass vases, table and hanging and lamps by Parker and Son, a collection of choice plants and standard Poona roses in tubs and pots &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tent at Middle Colaba, behind the Colaba Railway Station on the sea side, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong built light victoria with a handsome strong grey horse and a set of single harness, hand some China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, table and hanging duplex lamps, hand some Brussels carpet, &c., the property of Captain A. C. CLARKE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-class mahogany miniature billiard table by J. Roberts and Co. with balls, cues, &c., complete, two handsome English-built victoria with a bay Arab horse, real China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, real Persian and Brussels carpets, super oil paintings, and oleographs, Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the prop rty of A. J. BROOKE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK KTE IN A TRIANGLE.

THE KTE TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 62,500,0 0
RESERVE FUND 2500,0 0

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted sometime through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart-row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

AT 2-30 P.M.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,0 0.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

DRAFTS granted on LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.

Q. ARTS ..... Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS ..... „ 28-8 per doz.

PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... Rs.	50 0	..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ..... „	57 0 Rs.	38 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ..... „	44 0	..
Dry Elite ..... „	46 0 „	48 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 24th Regt N. I., Apollo Bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Hooldana (s), from C. and Calcutta ; Rosario (s), Hull ; and Bagdad (s), Mozambique. Yesterday :—Adria (s), from Jeddah ; Royal George, Cardiff ; and H. M. S. Jumna, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th :—Indus (s), for Dunkirk ; Lowada (s), London ; Friary (s), Trieste and Venice ; and Sirsa (s), Suakim. Yesterday :—Henry Bolckow (s), for Mauritius ; Bhowanggur (s), Rangoon ; and I. M. S. Tenasserim, Madras and Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rozario entered and the s. s. Indus and Hajeen left the dock on Saturday.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Friday evening, while prow No. 3281 was leaving the Carnac Bunder Basin it came in collision with the ferry steamer Shastrie, which had just arrived at its moorings. The prow sustained damages to the amount of Rs. 40.

LOST.—Sirdar Amir Dowla, living at Temker Mohla, in a quarrel with his neighbours on Friday evening, at about 5 o'clock, states he lost a charm from off his neck containing four currency notes of Rs. 500 each. The police are instituting enquiries into the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Bombay Mint on the body of Rama Bhiva, aged 30 years, a blaster employed in excavating a drain on the Mint premises. At 3 p.m. on Saturday, while working at an excavation, a portion of it suddenly gave way and buried the deceased. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a Mahomedan woman, about 30 years of age, in attempting to cross the Parel Road at Bhendey Bazaar, while a tram car was passing, was knocked down and run over. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died within three hours after admission. An inquest will be held this morning.

CONCERT.—We would refer our readers to the programme appearing in our advertisement columns. Sacred music is so seldom heard in the Town Hall, that we should be glad to see this concert well supported. The musical selections speak for themselves, and the ladies and gentlemen whose names appear in the programme are well known in the local musical world.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND CASH.—F. M. Massina, a student of the Grant Medical College, reported to the police on Friday that he had lost from under his bedding currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 70. Many people it appears have access to the medical students' quarters, which is at all times kept open. Enquiries are being instituted.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sion on the body of Sagoo, a girl aged 9 years, the daughter of a mill labourer, named Khandoo Bhowanee. She was seized with a fit on Saturday at about noon while playing outside her house, when she became unconscious and died within an hour. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by epilepsy.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 24th Regiment, N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, this evening :—

March	Jubelklange	Reickert.
Overture	Le Serment	Auber.
Valse	Pomone	Waldteufel.
Aria	Die Wildschütz	Lortzing.
Valse	Les Sirènes	Waldteufel.
Galop	Fantasia	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mrs. Griffiths, of Abell, Klaer and Oliman's Circus, reported to the police on Friday the theft of a gold bracelet with a silver buckle inlaid with pearls, valued at Rs. 30, from a tent in the Circus, where it was placed on a table while she was performing.—Joseph Jaki Cardoso, living in a *koor* at Cavel Street, has reported the theft of Rs. 200 in currency notes from his box on Friday morning. The money belonged to the steward of the steamship Akola, who gave it to the complainant to keep on Thursday last.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Bernard Francis, a Goanese butler in the service of Mr. R. Baumbach, residing at Malabar Hill, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 23 belonging to his master. The accused was entrusted with the money to pay certain milk and baker's bills, instead of which he appropriated the amount to his own use. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A SILVER WATCH.—Mr. A. D. Barnett, living at Masagon, reported to the police on Friday that a Mr. Hewson was in the habit of coming to his house, and that on the last occasion he came there, complainant missed a silver watch and chain attached, valued at Rs. 100. Hewson, on being questioned by complainant about the watch, denied all knowledge of it. On Thursday last the watch and chain was found pledged by Hewson to a Mahomedan shopkeeper near the Prince's Dock. Hewson, it appears, has since gone to sea. The watch and chain was, however, made over to the complainant.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—James O'Brien, a European vagrant, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges —of failing to return to the Government Workhouse on the expiration of his leave, and of committing an assault on John Sullivan, a warder of the Government Workhouse, on the 8th instant at the Gowalia Tank Road. The accused it appears met Sullivan on the date in question and asked him for two annas. Sullivan refused, and advised him to return to the Workhouse, whereupon he kicked him. The accused in his defence stated that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE ON BOARD THE COUNTY OF CLARE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Robert Davies, aged about 45 years, an able seaman of the ship County of Clare. On Saturday evening two seamen of the vessel, named Ryan and Bayley, while passing deceased's cabin, so far as the room observed him suspended by a rope round the neck from the ceiling. Davies immediately went into the cabin and cut him down, when life was found to be extinct. The deceased's cabin, about three hours previous to this was found to be on fire, which was soon extinguished by the chief officer of the vessel. Dr. Sydney Smith was of opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia from hanging. The coroner's jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict:—That the death of Robert Davies was caused by his having committed suicide by hanging himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of March, 1886.

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Brown Line Down		14	189959
Lavender Line Up		1	930501
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Green Line Down		2	199573
Yellow Line Down		14	181626
Green Line Down		14	192302
Red Line Up		1	653012
Red Line Up		1	677892
Lavender Line Up		1	870109
Lavender Line Up		1	900959
Lavender Line Up		1	905753
Yellow Line Up		1	A 161202
Green Line Up		1	A 364925
Green Line Down		1	A 372315
Brown Line Up		¼	116839
Green Line Down		¼	193910
Green Line Down		¼	197377
Special Line Up		¼	277123

THE AMERICAN MAHRATHI MISSION.—The report of the American Mahrathi Mission for 1885 has just been published. We extract the following paragraph :—"The statistical tables will show that the last year has been one of considerable increase in the membership of our churches, as well as enlargement in our Mission work. The number of person, received on profession during the year is 171, which is 10½ per cent. of the entire membership at the beginning of the year. This number has never been exceeded but once, in 1880, when 172 were received. During the last year 15 adults were baptized, who, on account of distance from the churches, or for other reasons, were not received to communion. If these be counted the number exceeds that of any previous year. The net gain of communicants for the year is 125, and the present number in connection with the churches is 1,718. Twenty-six baptized children have been received to the church, so that although 95 children have been baptized the net gain is only 53, and the present number is 1,033. The whole number of bantized persons has increased from 2,673 in 1884 to 2,810 in 1885. The contributions of the churches have fallen off more than three hundred rupees. The decrease is mostly in the Bombay and Ahmednuggur churches, and may be accounted for by the death of a prominent member of the church in Bombay, and by the fact that less strenuous efforts are now made at the annual meeting in Ahmednuggur to make large collections, more dependence being placed upon regular and systematic giving. Many of the churches show a substantial increase in the amount of their contributions. The number of churches remains the same, but the number of pastors has increased by one. The whole number of native agents is 229, an increase of 22 upon last year. There has been some concentration of forces, and consequently the number of outstations has decreased from 91 to 86. The day-schools number one more than last year, and the whole number of pupils has increased from 1,729 to 1,903. Sixteen additional Sunday-schools are reported, and the number in attendance has risen from 1,068 to 2,082, an increase of just 600. About one-half of the whole number in attendance at the Sunday schools are Christians and the remainder are heathens."

THE MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY APPEALS.

THE hearing of the appeals from the decision of Mr. Justice Scott in regard to the suit instituted by Jugmohundas Munguldas for the partition of the ancestral property in the possession of his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, was resumed on Saturday at the Bombay High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. The Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Farran, Mr. Macpherson, and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for Sir Munguldas.

The Advocate-General, in continuing his arguments on behalf of the plaintiff, said he had read sufficient from Mr. Mayne's text-book on the previous day to give the Court an outline of the law relating to partition from the earliest times. He would now read certain passages from the Metakshara and the Maiyuka, which were referred to again and again in the judgments of the courts of India. Some of the passages in the Metakshara dealing with the question of property and of the interest vested in it by birth were very puzzling, and it was exceedingly hard on the first reading to see whether the writer was stating there his own opinion or was simply setting up an opinion only to be knocked down again in the subsequent passages. But when they came to the 27th placitum they found the writer's own summary of the opinion he held on the subject. The writer, as appeared from page 375, placitum 27 of Mr. Stokes' book, stated that the father had independent power in the disposal of effects other than immoveables for indispensable acts of duty and for the purposes prescribed by texts of law, such as gifts through affection, support of the family, relief from distress, and so forth. But the father was subject to the control of his sons in regard to immoveable estate, whether inherited or acquired by himself. This text enunciated in the most sweeping form the proposition regarding the right of the son by birth both in the paternal and ancestral estate. The son was stated to have a right in ancestral property as well as in property acquired by his father, though with regard to self-acquired property the right could be defeated by alienation.

The Chief Justice observed that he had never heard before the argument pushed so far as to say that the son had as much vested right by birth in self-acquired as in ancestral property in the hands of his father.

The Advocate-General : So far as self-acquired property is concerned, that right, I say, is liable to be defeated.

The Chief Justice : Then I understand you put both kinds of property on the same footing ?

The Advocate-General : They would be on the same footing, if it was not that the father had a right to dispose of his self-acquired property.

The Chief Justice observed that what he meant to say was that the proposition enunciated by the learned counsel was a novel doctrine which had never been suggested before in that Court.

The Advocate-General said that he was only citing a doctrine laid down in the Metakshara. He admitted that the father had power to dispose of his self-acquired property both moveable and immoveable, but the son had nevertheless a right in it by birth, though the right was liable to be defeated.

Mr. Justice Bayley : Take the case of a man having self-acquired property. He dies without making a will. Do the sons succeed to the property as a right by birth, or simply on account of their father having died without a will ?

The Advocate-General : I would not say it is ancestral property. But it is property in which the sons have an inchoate right by birth, subject to its being defeated by alienation.

Mr. Justice Bayley : This point was argued at length some years ago by Mr. White on one side and Mr. Anstey on the other, and I was struck by Mr. White's argument that the property was self-acquired during the father's lifetime in that it became ancestral, immediately on his death.

The Advocate-General, resuming his argument, said that Mr. Mayne expressly supported his view that the right by birth in the son is liable to defeat in self-acquired property. It appeared from the learned writer, Dr. Jolley, who had written a book of great interest, that originally, the son could enforce partition of his father's self-acquired immoveable property. But by custom the father had a right to dispose of that property, though originally he had not that power, as appeared both from the Metakshara and the Maiyuka.

The Chief Justice said that perhaps, they did not know what the author of the Metakshara actually meant. They had to arrive at a conclusion by putting together apparently inconsistent passages, and it was quite conceivable that one might form one conclusion and another might arrive at a different. What his Lordship meant to lay stress upon was that ancestral and self-acquired properties were always held by the courts of India to be distinct, and that they could not be placed upon the same footing.

The Advocate-General wished it to be understood that he did not confound ancestral with self-acquired property. Ancestral property was one in which the son had acquired a right by birth, and although the son had also a right to self-acquired property, that right, as he had said, could be defeated. He would show that the decisions which had been quoted were not quite consistent with the old law on the subject. The learned counsel then cited a number of cases decided in Calcutta and Madras, and observed that the decisions of the courts there went in his favour. As to the son having a right by birth in regard to ancestral immoveable property, it was a proposition which was not disputed by anybody.

The Chief Justice said the custom sought to be proved, this respect was the custom of Kattyawar.

The Advocate-General replied that no evidence was required about the custom existing in the island of Bombay. It was curious, but nevertheless true, that these people, not governed by the custom of Bombay, but to that of Kattyawar, and a mass of evidence was accordingly given about the custom prevailing in Gujerat and Kattyawar to show that partition was allowable in the father's lifetime. After citing some Bombay cases in point, the learned counsel submitted to the court with perfect confidence that, whatever might be the opinion of the text-books, there was not a single decision which told against him. He might also remind the Court that the fact of ancestral property remaining ancestral after partition was not without its bearing in the present case. It was clear that partition did not make the property cease to be ancestral. On a division a person got his individual share, and the property thereupon ceased to be joint, but the ancestral character still attached to it. Joint was quite distinct from ancestral property, but Mr. Justice Scott had confounded in his judgment joint with ancestral property. In Nuthoobhoy's will there was nothing to show any intention on his part to give away his property otherwise than by descent. Sir Mungooldas said that it was his father's intention that he should acquire it as self-acquired property free from all restrictions. Such was not the case, and, therefore, so far from asking the Court to defeat Nathoobhoy's will, he (Mr. Latham) asked the Court to give effect to it. Nuthoobhoy himself would undoubtedly have wished. There was no intention in Ramdas's will to alter the descent, nor was there any in that of Nathoobhoy. No declaration made by Nathoobhoy in his will had any power to alter the descent, nor was the question of descent affected in any way by certain small legacies that were mentioned therein. It was said "it shall not be every little legacy which shall alter the quality of the estate." It was clear that the testator had made no special gift to Sir Mungooldas with power to alienate or dispose of the property as he chose. The testator earlier stated in his will that his son was not to alienate the property and in fact he had no power to do so. It could not for a moment be believed that Nathoobhoy could have devised his property as self-acquired. It would be repugnant to the doctrine of Hindoo law on the subject. Counsel urged that every precedent as shown in every reported case decided in Indian courts was in his favour. He had the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in his favour, and there was not a single decision against him. Again, as regards the text-books, he had with him Mr. Mayne and Dr. Jolley. He had against him—and that was the only thing against him—Mr. West's expression of opinion, but he thought it was given without a full consideration of all the authorities.

Mr. Latham's address was not finished when the Court adjourned until Tuesday.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

THE twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

In laying before the shareholders their 12th annual report of the working of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1885, your directors feel gratified to be able to show a profit of Rs. 1,44,973 8-1, as will be seen from the annexed audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account. Although the out-turn of the mill may be said to have kept pace with former years, the money value is reduced to an extent of over Rs. 40,000 as compared with the results of last year ;—the reasons are not far off to seek for this reduction, inasmuchas our mill has suffered equally with the other mills in the general depression of trade and high price of cotton prevailed throughout the year. The directors have paid an interim dividend of Rs. 100 per whole share and Rs. 40 per quarter share in last August which absorbed Rs. 80,080. They now propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 125 per whole and Rs. 31¼ per quarter share, which will take up Rs. 62,562-8 the balance to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 2,331-0-1—total Rs. 1,44,973-8-1.

The following resolutions were agreed to unanimously :—That the audited accounts, balance-sheet, statement of profit and loss account, and the directors' report be received and adopted. That a dividend of Rs. 125 per whole and Rs. 31¼ per quarter share for the six months ended 31st December 1885, be declared payable on and after the 12th inst., and that the balance of Rs. 2,331-0-1 be carried to next year's account. That Messrs. Vundravundas Purshotumdas and Dhurumsey Soonderdas be re-elected directors of the company. That Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhowndas Venidas be appointed auditors of the company for the year 1886 at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played on the Esplanade at the Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon between a combined team of six Gymkhana and six Parsee *vs.* six Gymkhana and six Parsees, the Parsees being those of the fifteen who have been selected to proceed to England to play against certain cricket clubs in London and other places in the United Kingdom. In the play, the Parsee cricketers distinguished themselves in every way as excellent batsmen, bowlers, wicket-keepers, and fieldsmen. There was a large crowd of spectators, both European and natives, gathered around the ground watching the play. The two teams were described as the one belonging to Mr. Wyer's side and the other Mr. Gaddum's Mr. Richardson acting as umpire Mr. Gaddum's party took the first innings, and before Mr. Wyer's party had completed their innings it became dusk, and the game was abandoned, to be concluded at their meeting on Saturday next. The following is the score :—

1ST INNINGS. (Mr. Gaddum's side.)

	Runs.
Mr Barla, c Wyer, b Harvar	11
,, Dustoor, run out	21
,, Moreaes, c and b Harvar	0
,, Gould, b Major	11
,, Carnegy, b Harvar	0
,, Burjorjee, b Banajee	21
,, Bhedwar, b b w Harvar	11
,, Dadabhoy, b Framjee	7
,, Merriman, b Framjee	19
,, Young, not out	4
,, Macrae, b Macbeth	3
,, Gaddum, c Gladebrook, b Framjee	3
Byes	7
Leg-byes	4
	125

(Mr Wyer's side)

Mr Major, b Bhedwar	8
,, Bazonjee, b Bhedwar	8
,, Ramwalla, c Merriman, b Gaddum	5
,, Libgowalla, b Bhedwar	2

ANOTHER game of the Parsee Cricket Team will be played this afternoon at 3. One side will be under the captaincy of Dr. Patell and another under that of Mr. Henderson. Some 5 European gentlemen have kindly consented to play.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS, APRIL 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE SPECIAL JURY.

THE members of the Special Jury summoned to attend at this Sessions were told that their presence would not be required unless they saw a notice to that effect in the newspapers.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Sewnarayen Narayen, a Purdasee, was charged with having, on the 15th ult., committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing, the death of Bapu Narayen, a laborer. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Dhairyavan for the defence.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said the case was an exceedingly simple one. On the 15th March last, a sort of a brawl took place in the neighbourhood of Darookhana Road, Mazagon, between a number of Purdasees, of whom the prisoner was one, and the unfortunate man Bapu Narayen, who had since died. About 12-30 p.m. on the day mentioned, which was one of the Holi holidays, the Purdasees were standing in the road and commenced using indecent language to some of the female employés of a mill who were passing by. Some of the women remonstrated, and so did the deceased, who was there looking out for a cart. The Purdasees, it was well known, passed their lives in the possession of weapons like the bludgeons produced in Court. The deceased tried to lay hold of the bludgeons which two of the Purdasees had in their hands, when the prisoner came up from behind and struck the deceased on the back of the head with one of the bludgeons produced in Court. It would be impossible to hit a man on the head with such a weapon without causing serious injury. The blow which the deceased received, was bleeding, did not cause any immediate alarm, and he was able to walk to the hospital. He was given some medicine, and was taken home. He got worse and died two days afterwards. Dr. Sidney Smith, coroner's surgeon, who examined the body, was of opinion that the cause of death was the settling of blood on the brain.

A fellow laborer of the deceased said that the prisoner struck the deceased one blow with great force. Witness laid hold of the stick, when another Purdasee, running up with a stick, struck witness a blow on the forehead. The deceased and witness did not let go their hold of the sticks, and the Purdasees dragged them on to the temple near which they lived. They ran away on the police coming up. The witness received his unintentionally struck by the other Purdasees. The deceased, the witness, and the two Purdasees who were hurt were taken to the Jamsetjee hospital.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the defence, urged that neither the prisoner nor the stick with which he was alleged to have struck the deceased were at the time there were any discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution, to which the learned counsel referred at some length. He finally submitted that there was no evidence to sustain the more serious charge ; and that, if the jury believed the evidence, notwithstanding the discrepancies to which the learned counsel had called attention, they could not do more than return a verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His Lordship summed up to the jury, after retiring for consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years. Monday being a Hindoo holiday, the court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

NATIVE PRESS.

A PARSEE DELEGATE FOR THE INDO-COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES has appointed H. H. the Thakoresaheb Sir Takhatsingji, of Bhownugger, as one of the Royal Commissioners for the forthcoming London exhibition. The Thakore Saheb has consequently deputed Mr. M. M. Bhownugree to appear on his behalf as Commissioner. The latter gentleman left for England with his sister by the last mail steamer.—*Bast Goftar.*

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

WE understand that a petition is to be submitted to the Chief Justice to-morrow on behalf of the candidates who recently appeared in the pleaders' examination praying that some enquiries be made as to the reasons why only ten candidates were declared successful out of a total number of 216. We hear that the Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. Chandravarkar are preparing the petition.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

THE NEW TOWN COUNCIL.

ONE of the features of the new Council, so far as its composition is concerned, is remarkable, and shows more of unequal representation and less of individuality in it. With due deference to Mr Dosabhai's opinion that the present state of our high efficiency is entirely the result of his co-religionist's labours, we think that the interest of the different communities are quite inadequately represented in the Council. The only population of importance is Hindu and the minority Parsee and European, and yet we find that while there is only one Hindu to represent the Hindu community, there are four Parsi gentlemen, and two Europeans. We do not wish to make the difference in the question to be far from it ; but since there is the fear of unequal representation driving the Municipal coach all in one direction, it is necessary that the Town Council should be more representative in character. We hope greater wisdom and discretion will prevail on the next occasion, when a fresh Town Council will come to be formed again.—*Native Opinion.*

RUKHMABAI'S CASE.

WE have no right to dispute the Court's interpretation of the law, who know its intricacies better than we do ; but it is the law that now stands before the tribunal of the people, and not its interpretation. The law of the land compels Rukhmabai under penalty of fine and imprisonment to go and live with this man, who is in name only her husband, and endure a life revolting to her whole nature. The law is, in this case, an instrument of torture, and not the administerer of justice. While at first sight this decision may seem to militate against certain phases of social reform, yet in the end we imagine it may be a help than otherwise. Men are apathetic so long as no actual case of suffering is caused by their unjust laws, but when actual suffering opens the eye to the injustice done men grow sympathetic, and in the end are unwilling that the laws that stand on the statute books should be other than those of injustice and mercy. It has been proposed as an expression of sympathy both towards Rukhmabai herself, and towards the cause of reform, that a fund should be created to assist Rukhmabai in defending herself in the retrial which the Court of Appeal has ordered. While many papers are exulting over the decision of the Court, the more enlightened take the more encouraging view that all such public cases make discussion more intelligent, and clear the way for the better understanding of the surest way of promoting social reform.—*Dnyanodaya.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE MUIR COLLEGE AT ALLAHABAD.

THE Muir College at Allahabad was opened on Thursday evening by the Viceroy, who delivered the following address on the occasion :—

It is always a pleasure to me to be allowed to cooperate, in however humble and indirect a manner, with those who are engaged in promoting education amongst the people of India—one of the noblest and, thanks to the aptness and docility of its scholars, one of the most grateful tasks which England has set herself as flowing from the establishment of her supremacy in this country ; and on this occasion the pleasure has been very much enhanced by the fact that we are met together to do honour to one who, in addition to his honourable career as a great Civil servant, and to his successful cultivation of Oriental literature, was distinguished beyond all his contemporaries in discerning the educational needs of the community amongst whom he laboured, and by the wisdom, vigour and success with which he succeeded in supplying them. This vast and noble structure, so graceful in outline, so rich in ornamentation, and so happily combining the spirit of the purest style of oriental architecture with the requirements of modern utility, is as striking a proof of Sir William Muir's triumphant exertions in the cause which he had so much at heart as it is destined to prove an enduring monument of his fame and name ; and glad am I to think that his gallant son should be present here to-day to witness the honest and enthusiastic manner in which all of us now assembled beneath this roof desire to acknowledge his distinguished father's merits. Nor in honouring him, who was the author of the enterprise, must we forget what is due to those public-spirited and patriotic princes, nobles, and gentlemen who by their personal exertions, as well as by the exhibition of a liberality which seems inexhaustible in India when any really good work has been set on foot, have enabled the original idea of the founder of your college to be translated into solid stone and a substantial existence. The great tower rising above us appropriately commemorates the name of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, who, I am told, by a single stroke of the pen, gifted the Executive Committee with no less than a lakh of rupees. In the same generous manner the Nawab of Rampur, himself an author, a poet, and a scholar, together with a large number of other noblemen and gentlemen, contributed to the building fund of the college ; and I now seize the opportunity of assuring them that their conduct on the occasion has not failed of due appreciation at the hands of the Government, as well as of all their fellow-subjects, whether European or Indian.

And now I suppose I shall be expected to say something in reference to the great subject of education. This I would willingly do, did I think that any remarks of mine, after what has already fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, himself one of the most refined and distinguished scholars of the day, could serve any special purpose on the present occasion ; but the truth is, the question has been so thoroughly examined and threshed out both in India and in England by persons far more able to deal with it than myself, that I have no hope of being able to say anything either striking or original. At all events, to do so would require a great deal more thought and preparation than I have been able to give to the few observations I am now addressing to you. I will therefore content myself with briefly observing that the education of a people ought to produce three results. It should make them better, wiser, and richer than ever they were before. For the accomplishment of the first, we must rely on the study of moral philosophy and of the Divine order of the world ; for the second, on a comprehensive acquaintance with general literature ; and for the third on the prosecution of the arts and sciences, and more especially on a wide and extensive diffusion amongst all classes of a technical education. To such an audience as that which I see around me I do not think there is any need for my making any special recommendation of the first of these two branches ; but with regard to the third, the case is somewhat different, and a few words may perhaps be said on it with advantage. At Simla, last year, I took occasion to advert to a growing difficulty with which, in common I imagine with every one else, I foresaw we were likely to be especially confronted in India, namely, that of providing the continually increasing number of rising and intelligent young men who, now being annually turned out of our schools and colleges, with adequate and suitable employment. Further reflection and observation have only confirmed my opinion of its serious character ; and I am quite convinced that all those who are heartily interested in the progress and happiness of the Indian people cannot do better than set themselves seriously to consider how it may best be met. The other day I visited the college at Benares. I found the hall thronged with a great many hundreds of young men, whose bright countenances and high-bred demeanour gave one a very favourable idea of the intellectual capacity and mental power of the community from which they were drawn. In making a few inquiries as to the general character of their studies, I asked one of them to write me down a theme. He chose for his unintentionally struck by the other Purdasees. talents after the completion of his curriculum. He replied that he would look for employment under the Government, and I have little doubt that the great majority of the young men present would have given me the same answer. But, as Mr. Grant Duff has most justly observed in his remarkable address, and as must be obvious to every one, even supposing that the doors of the Civil Service were opened ever so wide to our young Indian aspirants, only a tithe of the class to whom I am referring could be absorbed. The promising young students I saw at Benares represented at the most the outturn of a single year of only one of many similar establishments ; but the manufacture of similar claimants for Government employment, the great majority of whom must of necessity be doomed to disappointment and discomfiture, is going on at hundreds of other seats of learning all over the country. Would it not then be more useful to the nation, as well as better for themselves, if other and more independent walks of life were opened up to them ? To a considerable number the Bar, and what are known as the liberal professions, will offer an honourable alternative, but even to these the avenues are already sufficiently crowded and their present variety is extremely limited. But, as the Governor of Madras has pointed out, there are a great number of other careers which in Europe are thought eminently worthy to be followed by gentlemen of birth and breeding, but which can scarcely be said to exist in India principally for the reason that they require previous technical education. Open for their useful and remunerative pursuit. It is to supply this want that the exertions of the Government and the attention of the community at large should be principally directed. The co-operation of both is equally necessary, as well as of all their fellow-subjects, whether European or Indian.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

CONSIDERING the critical position of Home politics it is remarkable how steady the Stock markets keep. Consols in London yesterday were unaltered at 100 5-8, and Indian Securities, both Sterling and Rupee, were unaltered, while French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ higher. Money in London was the turn dearer, the market rate of discount on 3 months' bills having advanced from 1⅛ to 1¼ per cent. Bar Silver, Reuter quoted 1-16d. lower, at 46 9-16d. per oz.

The Mincing Lane markets continue without much movement, none of an upward character. Coffee was dull with a decline of 1s. per cwt. at 65s. for Mid-Plantation; Cocoanut Oil unaltered; Seeds unchanged, save for a decline of 6d. per quarter in Poppyseed. Wheat continues quiet, and No. 2 Soft White in Liverpool was 1d. per cental lower.

Cotton in Liverpool remains firm with a large average business doing. The sales yesterday were again 12,000 bales including 500 Surats, and although spot prices were unaltered Americans to arrive were 1-32d. higher in all positions. To-day's report is firm, sales 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats, prices the same both for spots and arrivals. In New York there has been no movement since Wednesday.

The weekly figures from Liverpool are of more interest than usual. The trade have taken altogether 85,000 bales, and the Liverpool stock has been reduced by 39,000 bales, while the visible supply for all Europe has undergone a reduction of 150,000 bales on the week. The position thus brought about is unique in the recent history of the trade, in that while the total visible supply is 40,000 bales more, the actual stock in Liverpool is 356,000 bales, or 34 per cent. less than the same date last year. Nowadays there is little doubt that so far as figures regulate prices it is the statistical position of the world, not of any particular centre, that becomes the ruling influence. Still Liverpool is the leading market of the trade, and with the crop question practically settled it is to it we must mainly look for guidance, as to the course of prices during the next two or three months, and there is no gainsaying that the position there shown is distinctly in favour of the late recovery being maintained if not higher values being established. In so saying, though we limit the indications entirely to the extent of the influence which statistics exercise on the staple. On the other hand there are adverse features of an unmistakably important character in the existing political situation, and the Silver question, which will largely counterbalance, and possibly at times outweigh the upward tendency.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	*1884.
Week's receipts	44,000	35,000	30,000
,, exports to U. K.	59,000	29,000	21,000
,, ,, Continent	25,000	21,000	34,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	4,836,000	4,586,000	4,637,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ..	1,844,000	2,104,000	2,076,000
,, ,, Continent ,, ..	1,510,000	1,246,000	1,301,900
,, Stock in the Ports	81,000	626,000	635,000
aturday's Receipts	7,000	4,000	3,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	27,30 000	2,690,000	3,010,000
,, ,, Surats	353,000	368,000	584,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	674,000	1,025,000	1,049,000
,, London	21,000	36,000	71,000
American afloat	140,000	120,000	120,000
East Indian ,, ...	67,000	69,000	127,000
	902.000	1,250,000	1,367,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 1-16d.	5 15-16d.	6 3-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera ...	4d.	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1 1-16d.	1¼d.	1¾d.

COTTON has ruled very firm here to-day, and we should say the inquiry has been more active on the part of shippers, who see the month gradually moving on with no indication of being able to get in on more favorable terms before time for completing the month's shipments. Broach has been done at Rs. 200 and Rs. 201 for best, while Bhownugger ready has changed hands at Rs. 180 for Good, and Rs. 187 per candy for Fully Good, lowest point.

WHEAT is again easier in tone, but prices give way very slowly. We give the following as current rates :—

No. 1 Pessy	Rs. 3-15 to 3-15-3	per cwt
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 3-13	,,
Red Delhi	,, 3-3-3	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3-13-6	,,

SEEDS are unchanged all round.

FREIGHTS are dull. Business has been done for Hull, June loading, at 21s. 6d. and for Liverpool Cotton has been booked this month's loading at 21s. 3d. per ton. The following are current rates :—

Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Continent	,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Op n Charter	,,	22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	21s.
Dunkirk	,,	21s. 3d.
Antwerp	,,	2 s. to 21s. 3d.
Marseilles ...	,,	20s.
Trieste-Venice ...	,,	22s. 9d. at 2s.

PIECE-GOODS are reported firm in Manchester at previous prices. Here the market is steady with a fair demand.

The shipments of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during the month of March, are to hand to-day through Reuter. The figures compare with February as follows :—

	March.	Feb.
Bombay.		
Total Plain Cottons .... yds.	48,750,000 yds.	45,000,000
,, Coloured Cottons ,,	5,150,000 ,,	5,750,000
,, Printed Cottons.. ,,	11,850,000 ,,	13,850,000
,, Twist ..... lbs.	1,600,000 lbs.	1,500,000
Calcutta.		
Total Plain Cottons .... yds.	84,500,000 yds.	89,050,000
,, Coloured Cottons ,,	11,300,000 ,,	7,300,000
,, Printed Cottons.. ,,	3,750,000 ,,	2,600,000
,, Twist ..... lbs.	1,600,000 ,,	1,600,000
Madras.		
Total Plain Cottons .... yds.	8,500,000 yds.	6,000,000
,, Coloured Cottons ,,	1,300 00 ,,	1,100,000
,, Printed Cottons.. ,,	2,700,000 ,,	1,650,000
,, Twist ..... lbs.	1,750,000 lbs.	1,550,000

EXCHANGE.—The tone of the market has been distinctly weaker to-day. For Bank Bills there has been some inquiry resulting in business to a fair extent being done on the basis of 1s. 5 27-32d. ready and 1s. 5¾d. for the monsoon months for demand, but at the close these figures could not be obtained. For 3 months' Credits, May delivery, 1s 5 31-32d is now the established rate. Ready paper we quote as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 25-32d. ,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7-8d. ,,
Credits ,, ...	1s. 6d. ,,
Francs ,, ...	1 9½ ,,

The telegram in from Washington this morning "that the House of Representatives had rejected by 201 votes to 84 an amendment brought forward to suspend the silver coinage on 1st July 1889" is not likely to have any effect on the position, although the fact that the bill for the free coinage of silver was only negatived by 161 to 126 votes is not wanting in significance as showing the strength of the silver party.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with only a small business doing. Fours remain at Rs. 97¾ ready. Rs. 97¼ to 11-16 forward. Fours-and-a-half are at Rs. 101 buyers.

SHARES remain quiet with few changes in values. Bank of Bombay have receded to Rs. 717½. Bombay Press are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 195. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are quoted at Rs. 13. Bapty Bros. Flour Mill are down to Rs. 171.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECTACLES.
AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY.
28, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)
FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 722
Sympathetic Square	,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ..	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	,, 28-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs) ..	,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East.-St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

NOW READY.
BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
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JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ROSCHER—April 9, at Leisnig (Saxony), the wife of J Roscher, of Bombay, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BODDY—April 8, at Coimbatore, the wife of Captain O V Boddy, R E, of a daughter.
PERCY—March 25, at Jorehat, Assam, the wife of James Percy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADOLPHUS—WOODHOUSE—March 30, at Saint John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev Clement H L Wright, M A, Albert Emmanuel Adolphus, of the Mysore Educational Department, to Ada May, eldest daughter of Joseph Woodhouse Esq, of Bangalore.
JENKINS—RICHARDSON—April 6, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Rev F T Stewart Dyer, Noble F Jenkins, The Border Regiment, to Mabel Ada, second daughter of Major-General J C Richardson, C B.
MUIRHEAD—WILLES—April 3, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev J B Cockin, M A, Mr A Muirhead, to Margaret Emily, daughter of Mr A Willes.

DEATHS.

CROFTS—April 6, at Ranikhet, Isabel, the well beloved wife of Surgeon Crofts, Medical Staff.
HAYDON—April 4, at Karseong, Lillian Margaret, child of Francis Edward and Margaret Haydon, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 7 days.
SOLANO—April 6, at Arrah, Angelica, infant daughter of Guillermo and Minnie Solano, aged 6 months and 27 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

OBSERVER.—The case having been already disposed of by the Court there is no need to re-open it.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1886.

THE special telegram from our London correspondent this morning gives anything but an encouraging indication of the prospects of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals. Mr. Chamberlain's criticism of the scheme is severe, though it is more damaging to Mr. Gladstone's management of the question than to the scheme itself. It is not a light thing for a statesman in Mr. Gladstone's position to be charged by a colleague who has many inducements to reticence with having sprung a surprise upon the Cabinet, and with having departed from the understanding on which the Cabinet was formed. Mr. Gladstone, we doubt not, will be at no loss for an apology for all that Mr. Chamberlain or any one else may charge him with. But Mr. Chamberlain, though he might make rash charges against many people, is the last man in the world to make them without good reason against Mr. Gladstone, and when the two are at issue upon a matter of fact, or upon the interpretation of a matter of fact, shrewd people will be reluctant to pronounce against Mr. Chamberlain. It is, of course, another question whether Mr. Chamberlain's method of dealing with the situation is a better one than Mr. Gladstone's. Something may be said for an inquiry into the necessities of Ireland, but we suspect not much. What is there in regard to the state of Ireland of which we need to know more than is already known, except the means of amending it? Nothing that a Royal Commission could report upon the subject would be as instructive as the return of eighty-six members pledged to insist in Parliament upon a separate legislature for Ireland. Parliamentary inquiries are appropriate agencies for investigating questions of fact; they are not appropriate to the determination of questions of policy. Mr. Chamberlain's belief that the scheme will not satisfy Ireland is not the belief of a statesman who can speak authoritatively on the subject. The Irish Extremists, it is true, complain that it is inadequate; but if this question is to be settled at all it will be settled with small help from the Extremists on either side. Mr. Parnell's acceptance of the scheme, subject to certain modifications, is for the present the best available evidence as to its capacity for satisfying the expectations of the Irish people. Mr. Parnell may hereafter be disavowed, as many who believe that in denouncing the measure they are expressing the deepest convictions of the English people may be disavowed. But until the disavowal is in evidence Mr. Parnell's testimony must prevail against Mr. Chamberlain's doubts. All this, however, has no present bearing upon the chances of the scheme. Nothing that Mr. Parnell may say in its favour, or that some of those who sit near him may say in disparagement of it, will as deeply impress the public at home as the revelation of Lord Hartington's inclination towards the formation of a coalition to resist the measure. This is his first manifestation of a disposition to accept Lord Randolph Churchill's invitation, and it is a Parliamentary incident of the first importance. Mr. Heneage's resignation of the Chancellorship of the Duchy is of smaller significance if regarded in the light of Mr. Heneage's antecedents. It was he who led a section of dissident Liberals in opposition to more than one of the essential clauses of the Irish Land Act of 1881, and his Liberalism has usually been regarded as of a dangerously discriminating kind. The fact of chief moment in the situation to-day is the confident and uncompromising character of the resistance to the measure which Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington have proclaimed. If there is to be a revolt it will be conducted under chiefs who are as confident in their policy as in the feeling out of doors to which they appeal, and the influence which this fact must exert upon wavering Liberals who have hitherto feared to give utterance to their doubts need not be pointed out. By no means the least noteworthy factor in the problem is the opposition which Mr. Gladstone's proposals have evoked in the Liberal provincial press. Metropolitan journalists have in some conspicuous instances of late proved to be singularly inaccurate exponents of public opinion. But the provincial papers are recognized just now as spokesmen not likely to be disavowed by the public in whose name they profess to speak, and no one has more freely admitted this than Mr. Gladstone.

WE are glad to hear that there is some possibility of the Elphinstone College being removed to a more suitable situation. In fact, it seems to be a question of now or never. The present building is too small. The lecture-rooms are not large enough for the large classes that have to be packed into them, and there are not enough rooms to contain the increasing number of resident students. This is acknowledged by Government, and there is no doubt that the want of space will be immediately supplied. But a great deal depends upon the manner in which the want will eventually be met, and all who are interested in the cause of education in this Presidency ought to devote their attention to this vital question. The plan originally favoured by Government was, we believe, to build quarters for the resident students on the edge of the flats on the other side of the G. I. P. Railway. The plan included a bridge over the railway as a direct means of communication between the college and the new students' dwelling-house. If this plan is carried out, the college will be irretrievably fixed in its present unfortunate situation. When another lac or so of rupees have been sunk in erecting buildings on or near the present site of the college, there will be little hope of them ever being removed. This would be a very great misfortune. The college was banished originally to Parel owing to the influence of Sir Alexander Grant, who thought that it ought to be built at a distance from the University buildings, and that the proximity of the Victoria Gardens and the Museum rendered the site chosen highly eligible. But during the fifteen years that have elapsed since the opening of the college, the unfortunate results of the decision arrived at have become more and more clearly evident. In the first place it is not suitable to the dignity of the Presidency College, that it should be thrust away into an unimportant suburb. The St. Xavier's College has a commanding situation on the edge of the Esplanade, the Free Church College has now got an equally advantageous site at Chowpatty, and there is no reason why the Elphinstone College should be left any longer to languish out of sight and out of mind among the factory chimneys of Parel. But if this be condemned as a sentimental objection, there are practical considerations of equal strength in favour of a change. The present position of the college is not only undignified, but also unhealthy and extremely inconvenient. The flats are not perhaps so pestilential as they used to be, but even now anyone who has a sensitive nose would rather make a long detour than drive straight across them. As the college lies to the east of the flats the sea-breeze from the west comes into its halls, by no means perfectly pure and uncontaminated. The present college compound is separated from the flats by the G. I. P. Railway, but it is proposed to erect the new buildings on the west side of the railroad, so that they will be still nearer the drains and swamps. In addition to the malarious atmosphere the dismal surroundings must also have a prejudicial effect upon the students' health. There is little to tempt them in the region round about to take healthy "constitutionals," and we fear that at such times, as they are not poring over their books, they for the most part employ their leisure in drearily "glancing askance the glooming flats," like Mariana in the Moated Grange, when they ought to be engaged in active physical exercise. They are about as far removed as possible from every place they would like to go to. The University buildings, the Town Hall, the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, are three or four miles distant, and the road leading to those buildings lies through the most crowded parts of the native town. The out-of-the-way position of the college directly interferes with the education of the students, unless education is supposed to consist only in book-learning. But no sensible person would so restrict the signification of the term. The students who come from the mofussil to the Presidency college ought to have their minds expanded by being brought into close contact with the political and commercial activity of a great city. But it need hardly be said that the neighbourhood of Parel is not calculated to have a stimulating effect upon the intellect. There the young man fresh from his native country sees city life in its ugliest aspects, without having much opportunity of being consoled for the loss of the beauties of nature by familiarity with the triumphs of art and by taking part in the social and political movements of the largest and most progressive city in India. Perhaps, however, it may be thought that a college ought not to be in the centre of a bustling city, but rather in some secluded spot, where perfect tranquillity enables the student to devote himself to his books free from distraction. Even those who hold this view must recognise the absurdity of the position of the Elphinstone College lying, as it does, so close to the rails of the G. I. P. Railway, that the lecturer has to stop in the middle of his unfinished sentence every time a train passes, or to shout as loud as Stentor in order to compete with the noise of a locomotive letting off steam. But if the college were moved to the neighbourhood of the University buildings all would be changed for the better. No disturbing noises would there penetrate into the lecture-room and yet the students would be able to see and hear everything worth seeing and hearing in Bombay. Public lectures in the Mechanics' Institute or the Framjee Cowasjee Institute would be easily accessible, and they would have the books collected in the University Library close at hand whenever they wanted to refer to them. Above all, in such a situation temptations to athletic exercise, the greatest need of Indian students, would surround them on every side. They could walk on the sea-face, bathe in the sea, play cricket or lawn-tennis on the maidan in front of the Gymkhana, and row on the waters of the harbour. Pure sea-breezes would ventilate their rooms, keep up their health and spirits, and thereby improve the quality of their intellectual work. In short, the only considerations of weight that can be urged against a change are financial. The present building at Parel cost two lakhs of rupees, and a certain amount of this large sum of money would necessarily be sacrificed in the event of the college being moved elsewhere. If only some ingenious person could devise a scheme by which it could be utilised and not be entirely wasted, there is good reason to believe that Government would be perfectly willing to sanction the construction in the neighbourhood of the Convocation Hall and the University Library of a larger college building really fitted by its size and situation to be the seat of the chief educational institution in Western India.

THE Nizam's Government have recently issued a resolution upon a subject which is constantly cropping up at Hyderabad, and concerning which, it is evident, something less than justice has been done to His Highness's government in popular rumour and popular criticism. "Hyderabad for the Hyderabadis" is a good cry, but for the present, at all events, it will not be possible to convert it into an administrative fact. All that can, with advantage to the administration, be done to carry out the principle involved in it, has, however, been done of late years. "Foreigners," as they are called, still hold important posts in the Nizam's service, as in fact they did when the Dewanate was in the hands of Hindu statesmen, themselves sons of the soil, and with little inherent preference for Hindustanis or other outsiders. But they are retained and appointed now only on a clear and reasonable principle. The rule of the service has for some time been that subjects of the Nizam shall be employed in preference to foreigners, who are to be entertained only when the exigencies of the State necessitate their employment. This was the tenor of instructions issued to the heads of departments soon after the appointment of the present Minister, and the returns contained in the resolution which we publish to-day, show how carefully the object then aimed at has been kept in view. The Hindustanis in the Nizam's service undoubtedly draw salaries disproportionate to their numerical percentage. But the State has in these officials labourers worthy of their hire, strangers though they may be to the land. They are, indeed, recognized as the salt of the service, and any individual advantage that the children of the soil might derive from a considerable reduction in their ranks might be dearly paid for. For the high and responsible posts in the administration, it is incumbent upon the Government to select the best men, wherever they may be found. The Nizam himself has very clearly laid down the principle of selection that must be followed. "It is not my desire," his Highness said, "to select natives of my dominions for employment irrespective of their qualifications. Preference should be given to them when they are found to be qualified for positions in the public service, but in cases where these attainments are not equal to the required standard, the service of outsiders must be procured." These are words of common-sense and practical wisdom, and they should be enough to satisfy the Nizam's subjects of the soundness and justice of the policy that is being pursued.

THE nominations by the Government to the Town Council will be generally approved of. Colonel Merewether and Captain Morland have had experience of the work of the Council, and Messrs. Khote and Javerilal Uniashuuker Yajnik have shown good business qualifications during their term of office in the Corporation. Mr. Dosabhai Framji's appointment to the Chairmanship of the Council is worthy of notice from the fact that Mr. Dosabhai is the first native gentleman who has held the office.

THE question of the nomination of a successor to Aba Saheb, the late Regent of Kolhapur, is occupying the attention of the Government of Bombay, and Mr. Lee-Warner, the Political Agent, has been summoned to Mahableshwar to consult with the Government on the subject. Several names have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy, but no decision will be arrived at for some time.

NEWS FROM KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, APRIL 2.

THE preliminary enquiry into the charge of murdering five persons, which I have already reported, has not yet been completed, but there is evidence enough to commit the two prisoners for trial at the Adawlut, or High Court. The name of the vaccinator from the Punjab, who is charged together with the Arab, Sheikh Da'ud, with these murders is Ghulam Mahomed, not Miran Baksh as before stated. What could have induced this man to take part in the crime has not been made very clear just yet, but the evidence against him is very strong. The trial will be held in the Adawlut before the Chief Justice of Kashmir, Dr. Surajbal.

The new reforms which have been promised by proclamation will be inaugurated in about ten days, when the new Hindoo year 1942 commences. Means should be adopted to extensively circulate this proclamation in every village throughout the valley; if this be not done the cultivators, who are more especially interested, will not gain the needful information for some time to come, and they will, assuredly, have to pay the tax collectors, who can hardly be expected to be the first to convey the news to the cultivators. Though these promised reductions will have a beneficial effect if rigidly carried out, the burden of the assessments on the land will still be very great. The tax imposed is half the gross produce, not half the net produce, nor yet half the rent. This, I believe, is the heaviest land tax in India, perhaps in any other country. This tax, together with the additional taxes, *zeleadari*, *tekadree* and several others, amounts to 75 per cent. on the gross produce, and has the effect of effectually impoverishing the cultivators, or *zemindars* as they are called here. The poverty of these people may be fairly estimated from the division of the land into *pats* or plots, five or six of which constitute the quantity of land which one family cultivates. A *pat* is about one-fourth of an acre, so that the cultivator of a few *pats* only cannot have much produce left after the taxes abovementioned have been paid, and always in kind. There are cultivators on a larger scale than this, but the average quantity of land under single cultivation is not, I believe, much more than what I have stated. For rice land six seers of seed are required for each *pat*, and the produce is five karwars or four hundred and fifty seers; so that a man with six *pats* of rice land can expect thirty karwars of rice. After the harvest the Maharajah's tax is half the gross produce, or fifteen karwars, and the additional taxes, now ordered to be abolished, and the fees to the tax-collectors reduce the remaining fifteen to seven-and-a-half karwars. A family of five persons consumes two karwars of rice a month; the man, therefore, who has only six *pats* of land gets only seven-and-a-half karwars for himself, but his requirements for twelve months, till the next harvest, are twenty-four karwars. If the Government did not exact so much, this man could provide for the whole of his family for twelve months and have rice to spare; now he has rice for less than four months, and must seek for food for his family elsewhere. These are the men who act as coolies for the visitors in their wanderings about the valley. The Famine Commissioners in estimating the expenses of a cultivator put down lbs. 10 a day for food, but the Kashmiri allows himself and family only lbs. 6 a day of rice, and he has frequently to curtail that allowance. Even a man who has ten *pats* to cultivate has only twelve-and-a-half karwars left to himself out of fifty karwars, the produce of a fair season. He, therefore, gets only rice enough for six months out of the twelve. Nothing is left him for extras; consequently his family have no change of clothes, and their cooking utensils are all made of earth, baked and shaped into household vessels. The zemindars cultivate other grain, but the taxes are similarly heavy, the general result being that the land is cultivated because of the necessity of getting something out of it, but no effort is ever made to increase the produce, for the very substantial reason that little or no profit would accrue from the additional labour required for the purpose. It cannot be for the benefit of the Kashmiri Government to allow such a crushing taxation as this to endure, now that reforms are, apparently, about to be commenced in earnest.

The police and many of the subordinate officials have received their pay recently; the former have been paid, I believe, regularly for two months past, but the latter have not been so fortunate; however, a beginning has been made, let us pray that it may be continued for an indefinite period.

If the land tax were fixed as in most of the Native States, at one-fourth or one-fifth of the gross produce, and if the officials were always regularly paid, the Kashmiris would have not much else to complain of, and might accumulate a little wealth.

DINNER TO COLONEL BAYLEY.

ON Saturday evening the officers of the Bombay Volunteers entertained Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Lyttelton H. Bayley at dinner, in view of his departure for Europe on the 1st of May. The dinner took place at the Apollo Bunder, where Major Fraser Hore presided over a company numbering about forty, and including all the officers of the corps, with the exception only of one or two who were unavoidably absent. Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., Colonel Beville, and Major Tidy were amongst the guests; and the two railway battalions were represented by Colonel Jackson, C.I.E., and Captain Thomson, of the G. I. P., and Captain Luard of the B. B. and C. I. A brief toast list was gone through, in the course of which, in a response by General Heathcote to the toast of his health, the Brigadier-General eulogised the corps and its Commandant, praising highly the services that Colonel Bayley has rendered to the volunteer movement in India, and evoking hearty assent by describing him as "one of the best volunteer officers he had ever known." Major Fraser Hore proposed Colonel Bayley's health, giving expression to the high esteem in which the Colonel is held in the corps, testifying to the exertions that he has made in its interest, and wishing him a pleasant journey and a return in time to re-assume the command at the beginning of next season. Colonel Bayley replied in a happy speech, full of humour and good feeling, in which he indicated the great progress that the corps has made in the past few years, and acknowledged the hearty co-operation which had been given him by all ranks. A reference to the kindly interest which Lord Reay has shown in the Volunteer movement was received with cordial assent. To a toast in honour of the railway battalions, Colonel Jackson responded. Colonel Beville, in returning thanks to a later toast, referred to the close connection that existed between the Marine Battalion and the Bombay Volunteers, many of whose officers had learnt to qualify themselves for their commissions on the parade-ground of the battalion. The good service which Captain Hodgkinson, the Adjutant, has rendered to the corps, was testified to by Captain Roughton, and the heartiness with which the compliment was endorsed spoke much for the success of the new Adjutant's endeavour to advance the interests of the corps. There were songs as well as speeches, Major Wyer, Lieutenant E. F. Nicholson, and Lieutenant Stead in this way making most acceptable contributions to the entertainment.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held on Thursday next. Drs. Lyon and Langley have given notice of their intention to propose—"That the Senate declares that no valid election of Syndics in Medicine for the current year has been made, and therefore directs the Faculty of Medicine to hold a fresh election." Dr. Thomas Blaney has given notice of his intention to propose—"That the Faculty of Medicine having elected Drs. A. N. Hojel and Eduljee Nusserwanjee to the office of Syndics of Medicine for the current year, the Senate is of opinion that it has no power to entertain the protest of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee and other members of the Faculty, undated, received with the Registrar's notice dated the 27th of March 1886." Dr. Henry Cook will propose—"That in the event of the Senate being of opinion that it has power to consider the validity of the election of Drs. Hojel and Eduljee Nusserwanjee to the office of Syndics of Medicine for the current year; the Senate declares that such election is valid and in accordance with the byelaws."

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The writer in the local paper, who endeavours to controvert your recent article on this subject, has nothing to say in regard to the £500,000 in the old company held in Hyderabad, except that the £500,000 was provided by the Nizam's Government, and was "borrowed from soukars and others in the local market." I will meet this assertion in a very simple and summary way by copying a share certificate which lies before me :—

His Highness the Nizam's State Railway Company, Incorporated by Edict, dated 18th October 1873. One share of H. S. rupees two hundred and fifty guaranteed five per cent. per annum (with participation in excess of profits over five per cent) Hyderabad, Deccan, 14th August 1874. —— is hereby certified to be the proprietor of one share of H. H. the Nizam's State Railway Company of the amount of Halli Sicca rupees two hundred-and-fifty, and this certificate is hereby declared transferable by endorsement. N. B.—An endorsee for his own fuller protection against fraud, should have his name registered in the transfer books of the Company, at Hyderabad Deccan. Interest on the above at five per cent. per annum (with participation in excess of profits over five per cent.) is hereby guaranteed by H. H. the Nizam's Government in perpetuity."

This enfacement is signed by the late Sir Salar Jung as Prime Minister and Regent, and by his late colleague as co-Regent. I will leave your readers to judge of the success of this endeavour to show that there are no shareholders in the old line in Hyderabad—only "soukars and others in the local market," who have lent money to the Nizam's Government. The only excuse that I can find for it is that it seemed to relieve the local defender of the policy of the new company from the rather difficult task of justifying the transfer of this property without their consent, and in serious derogation from their rights.

SHAREHOLDER.

RURAL COURTESIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While it is customary with the Bombay Municipal Corporation and similar bodies in the Presidency towns to courteously communicate their decisions in regard to the petitions submitted for their consideration, I do not understand why the vice-president or presidents of rural local boards decline to favour their petitioners with replies in reference to their petitions. I addressed the other day a letter to the President of a Taluka Local Board, requesting him to communicate the resolution that may have been arrived at in regard to the subject of the petition forwarded to his council some time ago, of which I am one of the signatories, and in reply I am curtly informed to the effect that the Board is not bound to give information asked for, adding that steps will be taken in accordance with clause 11 of Section 32 of the (Bombay) Local Boards' Act. From the terms of this reply, it would seem as if I had made the request in a rather dictatorial tone, which I assure you is not the case. I am not at all inclined to dispute the correctness of the provisions cited for my benefit, but I think it would have been more graceful if the authority alluded to had enlightened the petitioners on the subject. Every petitioner, as a matter of course, is anxious to know the result of his prayer, and consequently a vague reply, such as one under notice, you will agree with me in thinking cannot be calculated to set one's mind at rest. Let us, therefore, hope that the petitioners will have the satisfaction of authoritatively hearing on the subject of their prayer.

April 8. N. O. D.

THE CASE OF RUKHMABAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The decision in Dadajee *vs.* Rukhmabai has disheartened many a reformer. What Mr. Justice Pinhey held was morally wrong to grant the plaintiff has been pronounced by the Appeal Court legally due to him. This shows that morality and law being at variance, the latter should be upheld. But, then, whose fault is this? Of course, not of their lordships who heard the case in appeal. Our reformers are responsible for this. They should in a body abjure their allegiance to a code of laws which subvert and insult all moral sentiments. Rukhmabai, with her education, cannot still be willing to abide by the law, which requires her to act against her conscience, and, if so, why should she try to establish her right under such a pernicious system of legislation? Let her publicly abjure the tyrannical system, and embrace that which is both moral and rational. If she, however, wishes to be governed by the Hindu Law, let her silently, and without much ado, suffer the consequences of the established law.

Poor Rukhmabai! I sympathise with her in her present sufferings, but I cannot close this without assuring her that her bold step will give her consolation in her seclusion.—Yours, &c.,

Hyderabad, Deccan, April 8. RANJIT.

THE NEW TOWN COUNCIL.

THE following notification regarding the New Town Council was issued as a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* on Saturday :—

Under the provisions of Section XX. of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 as amended by Act VI. of 1882, it is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned gentlemen have been elected by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to be members of the Town Council :—

Dosabhai Framji, Esq., C.S.I.
Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Surgeon-Major G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
The Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
Nanabhai Behramji Jijibhai, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Partman.
Cowasji Hormasji, Esq., G.G.M.C.
Mancherji Navrosji Banaji, Esq.

2. Under the provisions of the same section His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the said Council :—

Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E.
Captain H. Morland, late I. N.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq.
Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq., C.I.E., and to appoint Dosabhai Framji, Esq., C.S.I., to be Chairman of the said Council.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS IN THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.

THE following resolution has been issued by the Government of His Highness the Nizam, in the Political and Financial Department :—

Since the date of his appointment as Dewan by His Highness His Excellency the Minister has directed his special attention to the important question of the employment of subjects of His Highness in the Government service, in preference to foreigners, who should be entertained only when the exigencies of the State necessitate their employment.

Further, that in making selections for vacancies in the service from amongst those on the reduced list, the claims of natives of Hyderab

TELEGRAMS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH PROPOSALS.

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 11.

There is a growing feeling in England against Mr. Gladstone's scheme for granting Home Rule to Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is regarded as most damaging. He declared that when he joined the Cabinet it was arranged that there should be no attempt to repeal the Union, but only an inquiry into the administration of Ireland. He complained that Mr. Gladstone had presented a double-barrelled scheme without consulting his colleagues. He had objections to Mr Gladstone's land purchase scheme. What he had proposed was to suspend evictions pending inquiry. He intimated his preference for a plan of imperial federation.

Lord Hartington argued that Mr Gladstone's proposals meant the break-up of the Empire. He denounced Mr Gladstone for springing a surprise on the party without having received a mandate from the country. He clearly invited a coalition for resisting the measure.

The Irish Extremists consider the Bill to be inadequate and degrading.

The Scotch, Manchester, and Birmingham Liberal press condemn the Bill. The American journals comment favourably on it.

No Liberal has yet attempted to speak in favour of the Bill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, APRIL 10.

In the House of Commons the adjourned debate on Mr. Gladstone's scheme, granting legislative and administrative independence to Ireland, was resumed last evening.

Mr. Chamberlain explained to the House his reasons for resigning his seat in the Cabinet.

He said he objected to the scheme submitted by the Premier to the House last night in consequence of the absence therein of sufficient guarantees, whereby the integrity of the Empire would be preserved, and, moreover, in his opinion, the scheme itself would not even satisfy Ireland.

The Marquis of Hartington explained his reasons for having abstained in joining Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

His Lordship condemned the scheme, and vigorously appealed to all parties to unite, in order to maintain the integrity of the Empire and the supremacy of the law.

The House has adjourned the debate until Monday.

THE EASTER RECESS.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone said that the Easter recess will commence on 19th instant.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

Mr. Heneage has resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

Orders have been given by the Horse Guards to withdraw five battalions from Egypt in May and June next.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8.

In the House of Representatives an amendment, which was brought forward to suspend the Silver Coinage on 1st July 1889, was also rejected by 201 votes against 84.

THEEBAW'S REMOVAL FROM MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 11.

Theebaw, the Queen-Mother, the two Queens and two children and suite left by the Clive last evening. As the police had kept the time of departure secret the attendance at the pier was small. When Theebaw arrived here the natives felt some sympathy for him, but now all regard seems to have disappeared.

Mr. Fanshawe, of the Burma Police, goes in charge of the party. The Bombay Government, it is reported, objects to this arrangement, and are in correspondence with the Government of India with a view to appointing a Bombay officer.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY A DOCTOR.

At the Presidency Police Court yesterday, Mr. Morgan, solicitor, renewed his application for permission to prosecute Dr. Currie for perjury in connection with the charges brought against the officers of the Goorkhas.

Permission was granted.

GOLD MINING IN MYSORE.

The Mysore Government has formed a mining department, the first duty of which will be the examination of four auriferous zones that cross Mysore. No more leases will be granted until the departmental exploration is completed. It commences on the 25th instant.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Major the Hon'ble George Thomas Maitland has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. T. Bignold has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. J. Lowis officiates as Government Advocate, *vice* Mr. O. Fox.

Mr. H. Davies has been confirmed as Deputy Conservator of Forests, first grade.

Mr. A. Paul, C. S., has been placed on special duty in the Foreign Department.

Captain Sherston has been appointed Brigade, Major.

Furlough :—Mr. R. Logan, Deputy Accountant-General, seven-and-a-half months. Mr. T. Hughes, Geological Survey, seven months. Colonel Copland, 19th Bo. L, one year. Major Home, R. E., 153 days.

Promotions :—Captain Gordon Lydiard to be Major, and Major Frere Woodcock to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the General List.

Mr. A. Harrison officiates as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Colonel Lambert.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 9.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 9.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, APRIL 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

ADEN, APRIL 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's *s. s.* Elektra, which left Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant, reached here this morning at daybreak.

COLOMBO, APRIL 11.

Mail-steamer Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

Mail-steamer Rome from Australia and Clyde from China arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Total week's sales of Cotton		8,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	3,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton		50,000 "
" " "	Surats	14,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		674,000 "
" "	Surats	38,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		21,000 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		4
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		72¼
4½ " "		75½
3 " Consols for account		100⅝
3½ " Sterling Loan		101⅛
4½ " French Rentes		109½
Bar Silver		46 9-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1s. 5¼d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line Bank-k to Saigon still interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Durban 11th, Mauritius mail closes 9-30, Tuesday morning, April 13. Communication with Uruguay restored.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF returned to Bombay by the mail train from Poona yesterday, and is staying at the Great Western Hotel.

IT has been finally settled that Sir Oliver St. John is to act as Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, during Sir Robert Sandeman's absence on nineteen months' furlough.

THE weather is growing perceptibly warmer, though in Bombay city it is comparatively cool for this time of the year. At Sholapore the thermometer on Saturday registered 111 degrees.

ACCORDING to latest advices from the scene of the wreck of the Indus, Captain Bayley is making better progress than he expected. He has recovered the gold, and some 23 other valuable packages, besides 200 chests of indigo, 15 bales of silk, &c.

AN unfortunate accident occurred on board the P. and O. steamer Clyde on the 1st ultimo, by which Mr. Angus, chief officer, lost his hand. The accident occurred in Chinese waters, just as the Clyde was being anchored on account of a fog, and Mr. Angus, who was forward superintending the letting go of the anchor, had the misfortune to get his hand caught, and it was terribly shattered. The injuries were found to be so serious as to necessitate amputation, which was done by the ship's surgeon, assisted by a naval medical gentleman who was a passenger.

MR. SYED MAHMOOD has been appointed to act as Puisne Judge in the Allahabad High Court during Mr. Justice Straight's tenure of office as Officiating Chief Justice. No further news has been received regarding Sir Comer Petheram's permanent successor in the Court.

IN connection with the opening of the Muir College, Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner of Allahabad, sent the following telegraphic message on Thursday to Sir William Muir at Edinburgh :—"Viceroy opens College to-day; Committee congratulate you and regret your absence." The reply received was as follows :—"Gratified profoundly; thank Committe. God bless Muir College." The telegram, unluckily, did not arrive until after the Viceroy had left the College, and could not thus be made publicly known.

AT Madras, a Russian, named Philip Langer, has been sent to jail for dishonestly receiving a passport from the German Consul by representing himself to be a German.

SIR MADHAVARAO has a new remedy for infant marriages—boycotting! He mentions that he recently refused to attend a marriage where the bride was a mere child. "I am sure," he says "it had a salutary effect."

THE name of Mr. Carmichael, the late Senior Member of Council, appears in the Madras Civil List corrected up to the 1st instant, and it is stated that he "attained 35 years' standing" on the 2nd ultimo, on which day his extraordinary leave expired. He has drawn no allowance since 15th July last. He has forfeited about £600, to which he was entitled as pension, in order that he might retain his eligibility for the Viceregal Council.

IT is reported from Ahmedabad that a boiler explosion has occurred at the ginning factory at Baola. Nine persons are said to have been killed and twenty severely injured.

A DISPENSARY for women and children has been opened in Calcutta under the auspices of the Countess of Duff rin's Fund. It is under the management of Mrs. Van Ingen, L.M.S. of the Madras University, and consultations and medicines are given free at certain hours. On payment of a small fee *purdah nashins* can secure private entrance and consultation. This is the first female dispensary in Calcutta of an entirely unsectarian character.

THE Madras Government has instructed Surgeon-Major Branfoot, who attended the ex-Queen of Burma in her late confinement, to refuse a handsome gold salver, studded with diamonds and rubies, which was offered to him according to royal custom by the ex-King. The nurse, who attended the Queen, not being in Government employment, was able to accept a present of a handsome piece of plate, valued at Rs. 10,000.

THE number of official vacancies that occurred in the Patna Division during the past year, acting and permanent, was 513, of which 133 were in the Revenue and Magistrates' offices, 14 in the Road Cess and Municipal offices, 31 in the Registration Department, and 335 in the Police. Of the above, 488, or 95·1 per cent., were filled by Beharis, and 25, or 4·8 per cent., were given to Bengalis, including those domiciled in Behar.

MR. J. S. PORTER, Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore, will act as Opium Agent, Benares, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Olliviant acts for Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Clarke as senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police in these Provinces; Lieutenant-Colonel Charsley Thomas (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lucknow), officiating as Deputy Inspector-General.

THE Punjab Government is sparing no pains to discover the real culprits in the recent examination frauds; and a large reward has been offered for information leading to the conviction of the offenders.

DR. WALLACE has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for debt by Mr. Justice Norris, at Calcutta, who has directed that the order is not to be executed for one month, to allow the insolvent time to appeal, the insolvent undertaking not to leave the Court's juridiction.

THE postal robbery in Calcutta seems to have been boldly planned and successfully carried out. The local bag from the post office in Burra Bazaar, the busiest part of the native city, was opened while in transit to the Central Office and the registered letter-bag extracted. The contents of this bag were valued at half a lakh of rupees, and of this the thieves discarded Rs. 20,000 in notes, which were found on the maidan the next morning. Bank notes of any large value can now be so quickly stopped that it is difficult for receivers of stolen property to pass them, and hence this rejection of plunder by the thieves in the present case. We may add that Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, has now under investigation another form of robbery in the Post Office, the frauds in this case having been carried on very ingeniously by means of forged documents.

THE Indian householder is subjected to various pains and penalties by the new Petroleum Act, which he or she would do well to study, lest any section should be inadvertently infringed. For instance, if any one keeps a pint-and-a-half of dangerous kerosine in the house, without a license, he is liable to be imprisoned for a month, and fined five hundred rupees; dangerous kerosine being defined as having a flashing point below 76° Fahrenheit. And the householder will find some difficulty in finding the flashing point of his kerosine. He must provide himself, says a contemporary, "with an oil cup, water-bath, tripod stand, three thermometers, and a barometer 'standardised,' as the Act says, at the meteorological office, or at some place appointed for the purpose by the Local Government; and various other appurtenances. The whole apparatus when put together is most complicated; and the directions for using it fill up several pages of the *Gazette*."

OUR Chinese telegrams recently mentioned the fact that Sir Robert Hart had made representations to the Pekin authorities on the subject of the deterioration of Chinese teas. He warned the Tsung-li Yamên that, unless very great improvement takes place forthwith in all matters connected with the preparation of China teas for foreign markets, they will soon lose their position. He advised the Tsung-li Yamên to place itself in communication with the superintendent of Southern trade, requesting him to direct, in the clearest manner, all those concerned, that in future all improper ways of preparing tea should be abandoned, so that the Chinese article should be able to compete with more carefully prepared teas of Japan, India and Ceylon.

A NEW German consulate has been established at Shanghai.

A RUSSIAN scientific expedition to proceed to China is being organised under the direction of Dr. Rassetsky. The expenses will be provided partly by the Imperial Exchequer and partly by the Moscow commercial committee.

A RATHER novel plea for not serving on a jury was lately raised before the Judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius. A juryman when called objected to doing his duty to the State, as he said that the State had failed in its duty to him. It had withdrawn its protection from him when a settler in Madagascar by taking away the British flag. The Court, however, overruled the objection.

MR. ROBERT MICHELL, who recently retired from the post of Russian translator at the India Office, has been appointed to conduct the preliminary examination of officers desirous of being sent to Russia for the purpose of studying the language. Two such examinations will be held every year at Sandhurst, under War Office rules, and, for the convenience of officers at home on furlough, the India Office is arranging with the Civil Service Commissioners for a third examination, to be held in London annually in July.

WHILE discussing the Navy estimates in the House of Commons, Lord Charles Beresford told a capital story by way of shoving how necessary it was to have a well-drilled body of marines with the fleet. The difference, he remarked, between a soldier and a sailor was that a sailor would run where he thought he was wanted, but a soldier would stop at his post. At the time when the Duke of Edinburgh was shot at in Australia, a guard of blue jackets was placed around his house in such a way as to form a double row of sentries, and they were ordered to remain there until they were piped away. The men were also ordered to challenge any one three times who came near, and to fire if they got no answer. There happened to be an emu in the garden, and it approached one of the blue jackets. He "hailed" it three times, but there was no answer, so the sentry fired at the bird, and Lord Charles was sorry to say he missed it. But—and here came the moral—directly the rifle was fired, every blue jacket ran to the spot where the report came from, leaving the house unprotected. Hence the need for disciplined marines.

THE life of the late Bishop of Manchester is to be written by Mr. Thomas Hughes.

THE hillmen in Formosa are again giving the Chinese trouble. There are said to be 10,000 Chinese troops operating against them.

IN a breach-of-promise suit recently brought against a Californian millionaire (Mr. E. J. Baldwin), the plaintiff claimed £100,000 damages, and the jury awarded her £15,000.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 27th Punjab Infantry, which has for some time past been warned for service, has now been ordered to Burma. The 38th Bengal Infantry will relieve the regiment at Calcutta.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH, Commanding the Allahabad Division, shortly proceeds on six months' leave. Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, Commanding the Rohilkhand District, will, we believe, get the officiating command.

IT is announced that the existing regimental organisation is to be abolished, and that the old plan of having one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and eight captains to a battalion is to be revived with as little delay as possible. It is settled that all lieutenant-colonels are to have a four years' term of command.

THE Punjab Government has completed its part of the business connected with the transfer of the Frontier Force from the local authorities to the Commander-in-Chief, the whole of the correspondence on the subject having been sent from Lahore to the Military Department and the Foreign Office a fortnight ago. The orders of the Government of India have now to be awaited before any further steps can be taken.

THE following appointments have been made to the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Goorkhas now being raised :—Major King-Harman, 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Commandant; Captain Nixon to be second-in-command; Captain Cotton, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander; Captain Drury and Lieutenant Showers, 17th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officers. The services of Lieutenant Carnegy, Madras Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Malcolm, Bombay Staff Corps, have been applied for, for the appointments of Wing Officers. Colonel Jacob succeeds Major King-Harman as second-in-command of the 38th Bengal Infantry.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Captain FitzGeorge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which she left on the 10th ultimo, calling at Queenstown on the 12th; Gibraltar on the 21st; Port Said on the 26th; and left Suez on the 29th March, after embarking the Oxf. Lt. Infy. Owing to a slight defect in her machinery the Jumna lay, too, for some twelve hours in the Bay of Biscay, and a call was made at Gibraltar to land mails, when, but a short distance to the eastward of that port and during the night, she came into collision with the Swedish barque Hindoo; some slight damage was occasioned to both vessels, but they were so trivial as not to be worthy of notice. During the passage through the Suez Canal very severe sand-storms were experienced and some delay was caused by three ships running ashore. One man and one child died during the voyage of non-infectious diseases. The P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Peshawur was passed on the morning of the 10th April. The Jumna will convey from here the paid-off crew of H. M. S. Osprey; she is under orders to proceed to Mauritius and Natal; at the latter place the 1st Battalion of the Welsh Regiment will be embarked and conveyed to Egypt; the 2nd Battalion of the East Kent Regiment will be received there and conveyed to Portsmouth. The Jumna brought 72 officers, 11 ladies, 9 children, and 1,049 men. The following is the list of the officers :—From Portsmouth to Bombay—Lieut. C. J. Briggs, 1st Dr. Gds.; Lieut. J. O'Hara, 2nd Dr. Gds.; Lieut. H. E. Edwards, 3rd Dr. Gds.; Lieut. R. R. Deitz, 7th Dr. Gds.; Major J. E. R. Pollard Urquhart, R.A.; Lieut. H. C. J. Birdwood, R.E.; Lieut. E. D. Bullen, R.E.; Lieut. T. Harrison, R.E.; Lieut. W. S. Hunter, R.E.; Lieut. N. T. Lawrence, R.E.; Lieut. G. Palmer, R.E.; Lieut. C. H. Roe, R.E.; Lieut. J. C. Remington, R.E.; Lieut. H. B. H. Wright, R.E.; Lieut. A. W. H. Bell, 1st Con. Rangers; Lieut. W. B. James, 2nd Regt. Derby; Capt. H. H. Beddingfield, 2nd Devon; Lieut. E. W. Wall; Capt. C. F. Cromie, 1st Hampsh; Lieut. F. A. G. Sangster, 1st R. West Kent; Lieut. W. C. Leaton Browne, 1st N. Lanc; Lieut. A. L. G. Jacob; Lieut. G. R. Widdicombe, 1st Lanc. Regt; Lieut. H. C. Tytler, 2nd Manch; Lieut. F. W. M. D. Scott, 2nd Oxf. L. I.; Lieut. H. C. C. Ducatt; Lieut. H. W. Johnston; Capt. and Bt-Major Sir B. C. Frere, Bart, 1st Rifle Bde; Lieut. W. P. Braithwaite, 2nd Lanc. L. I.; Lieut. F. G. Beville, 2nd N. Staff Regt; Lieut. G. Satorius; Lieut. M. Flinch; Lieut. D.C.A. Andrew, 2nd R. Warwick; Lieut. J. Parker, 2nd S. Wales Bord; Lieut. R. Elliott, 2nd Mid. Regt; Surg. and Mrs. H. C. B. Flanagan and child, M.S.; Surg. W. M. James, M.S.; Surg. R. S. F. Henderson, M.S.; Surg. C. O. Donet, M.S.; Surg. and Mrs. B. H. Hodson and child, M.S.; Surg. and Mrs. P. J. O'Sullivan; Surg. J. Pedlow; child of Capt. Evelegh, 2nd Oxf. L. I; wife of Qr.-mr. Hedenghan and 2 children, 2nd R. Sussex Regt. From Queenstown to Bombay—Lieut. J. Murray, 14th Hussars; Lieut. W. Fenwick, 2nd Lien Regt; Lieut. H. Vesay, 2nd Lincoln; Major B. Bleasley, 2nd R. West Surr; Major A. Rattledge, 2nd West York; Surg. and Mrs. P. H. Johnston and child, M.S.; Surg. and Mrs. C. K. Powell, M.S. From Suez to Bombay—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. Kingscate, 2nd Oxf. L. I.; Lieut.-Col. H. C. Adams; Major H. M. S. Douglas; Major E. B. Polkington; Capt. A. E. Dalzell; Capt. F. J. F. Tyler; Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Eveleigh; Capt. E. Mansell; Lieut. E. C. T. Bower; Lieut. D. J. Barton; Lieut. R. G. Hughes; Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. F. Benstead and 1 child; Lieut. R. Fanshawe; Lieut. A. B. Thurston; Lieut. H. R. Davies; Lieut. B. Upperton; Lieut. E. D. White; Lieut. R. C. Luard; Lieut. J. D. W. Davey; Lieut. E. N. E. Lethbridge; Capt. and Adjt. W. H. Odell; Capt. and Pay-mr. W. C. Minchen and wife; Qr.-mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hirst and 3 children.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

ALIBAG, APRIL 9.

THIS morning the Commission resumed its sittings and examined one witness put forward by the vakeels of the Forest Association. There were a large number of other witnesses both of this taluka and the neighbouring ones to be examined. The day's business being over, Mr. G. W. Vidal disposed of several petitions presented by the so-called wild tribe.

Sahebkhan Mogalkhan Jamedar, a Mussalman wooddealer, Alibag, said: I hold some lands in Mohan, Chavre, Tadragle and Cnarn, about 35 acres of kharif and 65 acres of warkas in extent, and for which I pay Rs. 200 as assessment. The warkas lands are situated mostly in Mohan and Chavre, and I let them all to the ryots. The village of Mohan has an extensive forest. My warkas lands contain a few trees, but they cannot yield sufficient rab material for my rice lands. My tenants obtain their tahal from the Government jungles; they complain they cannot get tahal from the forests, and on that account sometimes refuse to pay their rent. Fifteen years ago the sootidars were allowed to remove firewood for nothing. They obtained certificates from the talati and gave them to me. I cut the firewood in the jungle for them and removed it free of charge by presenting the certificates to the Forest Officers, and distributed the wood among the sootidars at a reasonable rate, that is, at what was sufficient to cover the cost of bringing the material from the forest, and which would give me a moderate profit for my trouble. A fee of 8 annas per cart was levied for all firewood removed for local consumption. Contracts were at the same time given to the Deccan contractors who cut and sent the wood to Bombay for sale. The contractors paid to Government at the rate of 12 annas per candy. I think these contracts worked for two years but were discontinued as it led to serious frauds. Two years ago the pass fee on firewood for local consumption was raised to one rupee per cart. This year the contracts have been renewed in all the talukas. Certain sections of Tugila forests are marked off for felling, and the contractors are allowed to remove all the available materials from such sections or blocks within a fixed time and pay for them at the rate of 8 annas per candy. Some wood fit for building purposes are felled and removed for firewood under the conditions of the contracts. I cannot say what the proportion of such wood is; it may possibly be one-half. This would reduce the supply of timber for building purposes for local use and cause some difficulty hereafter. The jungles of Mohan and Chavre have been under my observation for the last 28 years. They are not so thick now as before. This is principally due to the fellings allowed to be made by Government from time to time. All minor forest produce is farmed every year in the districts. Last year I and another partner took the farm for Rs. 1,295 for the whole district. The farm did not include the right of collecting shekekai and hirda. They were sold separately. I am not aware whether any condition was inserted in the contract binding the contractor to respect the privileges granted to the villagers as regards the collection of minor forest produce. The Range forest officers sell dead wood whenever they notice it in their rounds. Four or five years ago, the creepers in the forests of Alibag were sold as firewood for Rs. 20. When the minor forest produce was not farmed it was generally collected by Katkaris, Thakurs, Mahars and such people. The farmers obtain the articles from the same people, but they have to part with them for less money as the farmers have to make their profits and the amount to be paid to Government. I know No. 119 in the village of Ramraj. I do not know whether it is set apart at the survey for free grazing. I do not know what rights have been found to exist in this number by the forest settlement officers, nor am I aware ff the right of grazing in this number has been interfered with. I know it is customary for the cattle of Morande, Oomte and Rajvadi to graze in this number of Ramraj.

By the Commission: I have held my warkas land in Chavre for 29 years, the rest is ancestral. I cut and sold 20 to 25 mango trees out of my warkas in Chavre about 15 years ago. I never cut and sold other trees from my lands at any time. I cut now and then what I require for repairing and renewing my house and cattle sheds. My tenants never complain because I cut trees from my lands. I obtained the warkas land in Chavre from one Gunesh Bhagvant. I hold no khari with this warkas. I don't know for certain whether Ganesh had any khari. I bought the land because it was useful to me to grow *nachni*, and also to make money out of the mango trees. About 4 or 5 years ago I took a contract one year to collect all dead wood from the Alibag forests and remove them to Bombay on payment of a fee of 8 annas. per kauli candy. I said there was a condition binding the contractors of the current year to cut into ketta pieces all logs of wood which may be fit for timber. I gathered this from the way in which the contractors cut the timber into pieces. I do not know whether there is any special clause in the contract to cut all wood into ketta pieces. When I said the forest now is not so thick as before, I meant that the big trees have been cleared. Of course, young trees are growing up. I had about 50 mango trees in my warkas land at Chavre. Of these I cut 25 and there are now 25 remaining. There are about 300 teak trees and 4 or 5 other kind of trees. I supplied the sootidars with firewood from the Government forest of Mohan. When the firewood was allowed to be removed free, about 8 villages resorted to it. The most distant village, Thul, which took its firewood, is about 5 miles from Mohan. The people object to the fees collected. There are some 90 houses a Mohan and its hamlet. The inhabitants of Bagait villages are dependent for their building timber on the forests of Beloshi, Mahagane, Oomte, Moronde and Mohan. Government now fell the teak from these forests and sell by retail and wholesale at auctions. There are depôts established at Maronde, Bomangaon Pavele, and Gothegar, where wood fit for building is sold in fixed prices.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four till tomorrow morning.

ALIBAG, APRIL 10.

THE Commission, under the presidency of Mr. G. W. Vidal, continued their inquiries this morning, and spent the day in hearing one witness put forward by the Forest Association. The witness was examined at great length by the vakeel, and was not finished with at this sitting, owing to his feeling unwell. The commissioners adjourned to meet on Monday. The fact that they will sit on a holiday shows that they are pushing on their inquiries in the Kolaba Collectorate so as to finish by Easter, when they go on to Lanaoli and conclude their labours after hearing the official witnesses at Poona during the rains.

Mahadeo Shridhar Kamat, a cultivator and moneylender, Alibag, said: I am an elected member of the Taluka local board. I hold 554 acres of sweet rice-land, 430 acres of warkas, 138 of salt batty land, and 18 acres of garden. These are assessed in all at Rs. 4,735. This land is situated in 38 different villages of this taluka, and of these 16 are forest villages, but Talavli, Sagaon, Pavele, Ningade, Dhavar, Karle and other places have large forests of this sweet rice-land. I cultivate myself about 35 acres in villages of Pavele, Karle and Ningade. In Karle I hold 109 acres of rice and 137 acres of warkas in all. As a rule all the shindad lands in the wahivat of the people were measured off and entered in the names of individuals at the time of the survey. My father has informed me that no reservation with regard to trees in warkas lands were announced or made known to the people at the time of the survey. My warkas in Karle does not yield sufficient tahal for my rice cultivation in that village. The same is the case also with the other people's warkas lands. The deficiency has hitherto been made up by drawing upon the Government forests Survey No. 90, which was set aside at the survey for free grazing subject to the preservation of the teak growth. No cultivation was to be permitted in this part. This number was proclaimed a reserved forest in 1879. There is no other land in the village set apart for free grazing. No. 90 has many karanda bushes; it also contains a few trees of ain, kenjal and khier. I do not think karanda is one of the 10 bushes mentioned in the circular as allowed to be cut free for rab. I don't think karanda comes under the general term "shrubs of no value," because a fee of one rupee a cart-load is levied on thorns for fencing, and this shrub is used for fencing. Of the varieties mentioned in the circular the *ookshi*, *kuda*, *kala kuda*, *kervani* and *tarni* are found in this number. Kangel and Bakhada are not to be found. I do not know what the others are. Dhaiti grows to some extent. I don't koow of any other shrubs growing in this number. If we are allowed to cut karanda then we get sufficient rab material for survey No. 90 for the rice cultivation of the village. Last year my servant was prevented by the forest guard from cutting karanda bushes for rab. I believe other people have similarly been prevented. The prohibition against cutting karanda bushes for rab still exists. Notwithstanding the prohibition we managed to get karanda. The people of about 10 villages in the neighbourhood obtain their rab material from the forest of Karle. The people of Karle never object to this wahivat of other villagers. The inhabitants of non-forest villages resort to such forests as may be convenient to them for rab material, and the people of forests villages do not object to the other people using their forest in this way. I think that the concessions granted to these non-forest villages which used to obtain their supplies from the forests. In places were jambe, dhanda, kana, koshimb, ain, &c., exist, the lopping of such trees are used for rab in preference to the smaller bushes, and the thorny bushes are only used for fencing. The loppings of large trees and branches of karanda bushes are considered as superior rab material to ookshi and other bushes. Cowdung rab is considered the best, next to that is tahal. Seed-beds enriched with koota and sheep manure do not produce good seedlings, because the weeds choke their growth. All the cowdung available is used for rab. I keep about 75 head of cattle. Eight years ago I kept treble the number. The cattle have decreased everywhere in the taluka lately. This is due to the difficulties of grazing and also to epidemics. Where the fellings take place cattle are prevented from grazing. The grazing of S. No. 90 in Karle has never been sold by auction by the Forest Department. S. Nos. 75, 76 and 77, known as Ran Dharan in the village of Man, were set apart at the survey for free grazing with other places. These numbers have since been declared reserved forests, and the grass there has been sold by auction this year. The whole of the numbers have not been sold, but the portion enclosed by a fence has. Trees are being planted there these two years. The enclosed portion is about one-third of the whole area. When I had 200 cattle I used to send them to graze in the lands of any village I liked in the taluka. This was also the general custom. We are now prevented from doing so. This has been the principal cause of the decrease of cattle. The quantity of cowdung has fallen off, and the demand for tahal has increased in proportion. Grass from Malki is sold for export only in five or six villages situated in the north of the taluka, and then only the surplus grass is sold. I never cut for sale any wood from my warkas lands. Government once allowed certain persons to remove some teak from my warkas in Sagaon. My father had filed a suit against Government for the same. We were allowed to cut teak from our numbers in Karle as it was held that the contract to sell the teak to my father was held to be binding. In other cases my father did not succeed in getting either the wood or damages. I have not noticed the occupants of warkas lands in any of the 38 villages where I hold lands selling ingaili wood from their numbers. I buy whatever wood is required for agricultural implements, but the other ryots get it from the forests. I have about 500 tenants under me. They obtain their ploughs and other wood for agricultural implements from the Government forests. All the people of the taluka get their fuel by cutting green wood in the Government forests. I get my supply from my garden lands and other fields. Up to 1874 people were allowed firewood gratis. By Government orders (*vide* notification dated 19th April 1874 under the signature of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kolaba) a fee was imposed on all fuel removed from the forests. The rates of the fee were 4 annas per cart, 1 anna per bullock load, and 3 pies per head-load, but only those who could afford to pay the fees obeyed the order. Others managed to get their supply free somehow or other. The number of those who get their supply free exceeds those who obtain it by paying the fees. For garden cultivation wood is necessary for wells, vahats (Persian wells), fences and karvi, to train the betel vines on. I have heard that up to 1845 the cultivators were allowed wood free for well building vahats, &c. I produce a takeed, dated 13th October 1845, in proof of this. Between 1845 and 1875 this wood was supplied on payment of certain moderate fees. Since the institution of the contract system the ryots have to obtain their wood at a much higher rate. Then a piece of wood costed a rupee or Re. 1-8, it now costs nearly ten times more, should Government part with it to the contractor for about the same price. We cannot also get suitable wood whenever we want. All the wood is exported. Large and old trees have mostly been cleared; this has caused inconvenience to the local inhabitants, and there is fear that in future the inconvenience will increase. If a person wants a few trees he has no means of getting them; if he chooses to take a contract for a lac he can. I don't think one can get a lac to cut now. The present inconvenience is caused by the contract system, the best wood is taken by the contractor, and inferior wood is provided to petty auctioneers for local supply. I don't know what the final forest settlement of the talaks has been. I know that here and there some lands have been disforested, but this will not in any way benefit the people, if these lands are of no use to the people for grazing or other agricultural purposes. The land disforested in Pedambe has neither forest nor grass.

The Commission adjourned till Monday morning.

HORSE BREEDING IN KATTYWAR.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. L. NUTT, Acting Political Agent in Kattywar, in forwarding to Government various papers in connection with the recent horse show at Rajkote, says :—

Captain Fenton, who acted as honorary secretary and was unwearied in his efforts from first to last, has submitted an interesting report from which it will be gathered that this year's Show was, notwithstanding certain adverse circumstances, "a decided improvement on the one held towards the close of last year; the total number of animals shown including foals at foot being 309 this year as against 206 shown last year." And further on he says—"I can safely say that as regards the class of animals shown the late Show is far in advance of all preceding ones with the exception perhaps of last year's Show, and this remark applies more particularly to the young stock shown by the Darbars generaly."

Mr. Grainger in his remarks says—"The Show on the whole was a decided improvement as regards the quality and stamp of the animals, but it is much to be regretted that so few of the Girasias showed their stock, as I know from personal observation that many of them are in possession of very fine mares which would be a credit to any horse show."

So far therefore it may be considered that this year's Show was better than last; but as to whether the Show was "a success" from the point of view at which Government may think proper to view it, and whether in fact any of these horse shows hitherto held in Rajkot can be so regarded, is another question altogether.

I submit with the greatest deference my personal opinion formed after giving the subject of horse-breeding in Kattywar, as affecting the interests of the British Government as well as those of the chiefs and people, careful consideration for many years past, and I do so with the greater confidence because I find that if the opinions I held and expressed so long ago had been acted upon, our Government would to-day have been in a different position altogether from what it is now with reference to obtaining a horse-supply from Kattywar.

It may, I think, be taken as an accepted fact that in encouraging horse shows in this Province and annually expending money thereon, Government have a desire not only to promote local interests and improve the breed of horses for the general benefit of the people, but to be able when necessary to lay their hands upon suitable stamps of horses, horses fit for the guns and for European Cavalry, as well as handy remounts for Native Cavalry and Mounted Police.

Well, after years of shows, after the expenditure of money which by this time must amount to an enormous sum (considering the cost of the stud of Government stallions kept up, prizes, salaries, &c., &c.,) what results are there to balance all this? The reply, I regret to say, is,—next to nothing.

It seems to me only right that Government should be clearly and distinctly informed that they are sowing but not reaping, and that the whole system of operations as at present conducted in the matter of horse-breeding in Kattywar is faulty in the extreme and utterly worthless as regards obtaining a supply of horses suited to the requirements of Government in any single branch of the service.

This is a very grave statement and one which should not be made unless there exist undeniable grounds for making it. It cannot, however, be controverted.

I will now mention the grounds upon which the statement is based :—(1.) Political influence was brought to bear upon the chiefs and others to send in horses for sale at the recent Rajkot Show, as it was understood that purchasers would be present, and good prices offered. No horses were sent. (2.) For some time past the officer on special police duty in Kattywar has been endeavouring to purchase horses for his mounted men. He has been unable to obtain any in the Province, and has consequently been compelled to apply to officers at a distance, and has actually purchased the greater number from dealers in Bombay. (3.) Major A. M. Hogg, in command of the 2nd Sind Horse, wrote to me that he was in want of remounts and was prepared to give a fair price for Kathis. He was informed that none were to be found. (4.) Colonel Ben Williams wrote to me a few days ago and said he proposed paying Kattywar a visit for the purpose of buying remounts for the Government of India. I told him that it was useless his coming here, as local requirements could not even be met.

The demand still exists, but there is no supply. The "reason why" is not difficult to ascertain. In Kattywar the owners of horses may be roughly divided into two classes, the chiefs or Darbars, and the Girasias or land-holders. (13.) The chiefs are many of them fond of horses, and take a pride in breeding good-looking stock, for racing, hacking, driving, or mounting their personal escorts; but they have no wish to become horse-dealers nor do they desire to enter the lists against people like Abdul Rehman or Abdul Risak. They, as a rule, content themselves with breeding a sufficient number of animals for their own particular necessities, and do not wish to make money over a horse even if they could. It is needless to say that the horses they breed are

speaker promptly applied the *cloture* to the astounded orator, and Mr. Cook collapsed amidst the exultant shouts of his victorious foes, having on his first appearance "talked out" the measure he was so anxious to advance on behalf of the "Board."

HOSPITAL SISTERS.

Miss (or is it Mrs. ?) E. C. E. Luckes, matron to the London Hospital, has published (wite Messrs. J. and A. Churchill) a little pamphlet which tells those who want to know all about "Hospital Sisters and their Duties." Miss Luckes is particular on the point of Dress in the Hospital :—

Strict uniform, with such variations as are permitted in regard to collars and cuffs, and great care that these, as well as the cap and apron, are as spotlessly clean as circumstances permit, is the standard to be aimed at; and her own habit in these respects will produce its distinct influence when the Sister has occasion to call attention to any defects in the condition of the uniform of her subordinates. If her own appearance is dirty and untidy, it increases the difficulty of reproving others for similar failings. Even if she is not conscious that this is the case, it is inevitable that her reprimands on the subject will not have much weight, while it is probable that they will give rise to reflection unflattering to herself. The object of uniform is not to prevent the wearers looking well but rather to secure it, and to produce at the same time evidence of that sence of the fitness of things which should characterize dress on all occasions. There is no merit in carelessness about these details, as some persons, curiously enough, appear to imagine. I once heard a Sister, whose untidy appearance and deplorable habit of wearing aprons, caps, etc., long after they were sufficiently soiled to be consigned to the laundress, and who invariably went about with one, if not all, of these items put on in a crooked manner, say, rather boastfully, that for her part she never spent any time before a looking-glass. The confession was superfluous, the result of her toilet bearing ample testimony to the truthfulness of the statement; but it was difficult to refrain from the remark that we should all feel much obliged to her if she would occasionally occupy herself in this profitable manner! If Sisters wear high-heeled noisy boots and rattling chatelaines, how can they consistently expect their nurses and probationers to refrain from these obviously un-nurselike details.

The patients friends seem to be one of the crosses a hospital nurse has to bear. They are, we are told, generally less attractive than the patients themselves, as the latter call out our sympathies by claiming our help, whereas the former sometimes contrive to make themselves very troublesome indeed.

Nothing but tact, and the knowledge of how best to deal with them which comes by experience, can teach the Sister the wisest and kindest manner of replying to their anxious and innumerable question. She should make a point of seeing as much as she can of the patient's friends of visiting-days, given them all, as far as possible, a chance of speaking to her if they wish it. Only those experienced in such matters can form any conception of the amount of variety of the food brought in for the patients of all ages by their well-meaning but ignorant friends. A collection of what has to be confiscated in a single set of wards on one visiting-day is sometimes a curious sight. Lockers, and occassionally beds, have to be searched to prevent the patients swallowing what would do them harm in proporting to the pernicious character of the food and their unfavourable condition for receiving it. Nevertheless it is for the Sister to exercise common sense in the application of the rule which forbids provisions to be brought in to patients. If harmless extra are brought by the friends, it is much better for the Sister to allow then to be kept, pending the doctor's decision as to whether the patient may safely indulge in them or not, than to insist upon their removal as a matter of routine, regardless of the comfort and satisfaction of the individual case. Stimulants of all kinds are, of course, strictly forbidden.

Still, for those women who have counted the cost, all will agree that it is a very noble career.

The advance of everything connected with nursing its very creation as a recognized profession for women, is of comparatively recent growth, and its present hopeful condition has not been achieved without much difficulty on the part of many of our predecessors The rapid advance hitherto is suggestive of much that is encouraging, and it should rather inspire us to fresh effort than incline us to rest contented with what has already been gained. It seems to me that, while others have had the struggle of winning the chance to work when at least half their energies were expended in contending with such obstacles as prejudice and the tread of feet newly strewed in their way, we start, as it were, with the path cleared already. No one now seriously disputes the right of an educated woman to act as a nurse in any capacity, provided she shows herself competent to meet such requirements as are expected from her. The confidence of the medical profession and of the public has been gained, and there remains the splendid opportunity for women to prove themselves equal to the place which is now accorded them. It is no small privilege to have a work so suited to a woman's capacities—one that is so far removed, as it should be, from any sort of rivalry with other professions, awaiting those who are able to enter upon it. There is nothing in the nature of the work that should have any tendency to harden the Sister, nothing that should narrow her sympathy, detract from her refinement, or render her less fit for the home circle. Could there be any better proof than this fact that hospital nursing is suitable work—nay, may I not say a most useful source of special and general education—for earnest intelligent women. Those who deteriorate in it—and it must be admitted that there are such—are essentially those who did not possess the requisite qualifications for entering upon it.

Miss Luckes gives a useful warning to ladies who think of becoming hospital Sisters. Let them take are to count the cost first :—

In many respect the cost is very heavy; only it is work that in itself is so thoroughly worth while. It is work which educates the women who are capable of being educated by it every day in their lives. It does this by the constant exercise of all those faculties in which women most exed. There is urgent need for all the unselfishness, the self-sacrifice, the cheerful endurance and active sympathy which make their possessors rich in what they have to give and their services of inestimable value to those upon whom they are bestowed. There is always much in the work of a Sister to call forth these and other qualities. Would that they were always forthcoming in response to the call! If the task were not difficult, where would be the merit attached to its fulfilment of which we hear so much, and in many instances so deservedly? It may be taken as a general rule that if real credit due to the manner in which the duties of any office are performed, infinite pains have been united to a natural capability for it. If nursing itself does not come entirely by instinct, still less will the knowledge of a Sister's work; and if we are convinced that this is the case, those who aspire to excel in it will think no time wasted that is spent in fitting themselves for the task.

THE INNKEEPER AND THE PEER OF PRUSSIA.

THE Appeal Court of Chambers in Savoy has just disposed of a singular law suit, in which the Prince von Wied—a peer of Prussia and Major-General in the Fourth Regiment of the Imperial Guard—figured as appellant. The defendant was a M. Mogenier, Major and hotelkeeper of Sixt, a little village not far from Chamounix, lying in the shadow of the great Alps. It appears that the Prince von Wied arrived at Sixt one night last autumn, accompanied by his two sons, their tutor, and a considerable suite of servants and guides. He was going from Chambéry to Chamounix, and resolved to remain at M. Mogenier's hotel—that of the Fer-à-Cheval—for the night. M. Mogenier, who should have shown better manners, having formerly been head coachman to the Shah's representative in Paris, refused to supply the Prince and his people with milk, and became generally obstreperous, whether through patriotic or professional motives is not set forth in the charge of the Advocate-General. The Prince, naturally irate at such proceedings, gave orders to his people to leave the inn at once. M. Mogenier asked for thirty francs to repay him for the trouble caused by the arrival of the German *seigneur*, which sum the latter offered to pay on condition that the innkeeper would hand him a receipt for the same. Here M. Mogenier became still more obstreperous, and actually closed the doors of his inn to prevent the departure of the Prince, who then paid under protest, and went his way. On arriving at Berlin the Prince von Wied took out a summons against irascible Boniface of Sixt for arbitrary sequestration. The affair came on before the Tribunal of Bonneville, and Boniface was acquitted; but the Prince appealed to the Court of Chambery. A Dr. Barthet, who was examined as a witness, said the Prince belied his name and rank as he wanted to go away without paying for the supper which he had ordered. A local attorney corroborated this statement. Despite such testimony, however, the Advocate-General called for a judgment in favour of the Prince, whose personal liberty had been interfered with by the too hasty innkeeper. M. Mogenier's counsel pleaded that his client was not aware of the high rank of the traveller, who arrived at his hotel, assumed grand airs, and turned the whole establishment topsy-turvy. Then he ordered supper, and because milk was not brought to him, wanted to bolt without paying the reckoning. M. Mogenier accordingly barricaded his strange guest in the hotel and presented the bill. A month afterwards a formidable summons, on stamped paper, and couched in an unintelligible language, arrived for M. Mogenier, who discovered, for the first time, that he had been rude to a person of high rank. After a lengthy defence of this description had been heard, the Court showed its inability to appreciate the forensic eloquence of M. Mogenier's lawyer by condemning the insolent innkeeper to pay damages to the amount of 30*f*, the very sum which he had demanded and obtained from the Prince, and the costs of the appeal.

A CURIOSITY OF THE MATRIMONY MARKET.

A FEW days ago there appeared in the *Journal des Débats* two paragraphs, each of a few lines, which the editor introduced by stating that they were published "à titre de curiosités!" And "curiosities" assuredly they were, and worthy of attention as signs of what "society" has come to in France. The first document is a short letter, wherein M. Jules Jaluzot requests the editor of the *Gaulois* to make public the statement by which the "Vicomte de Pitray and himself agree to reply to certain recently printed articles concerning themselves." The second is the "statement" alluded to, and is as follows :—

The project of marriage between Mdlle. Simard de Pitray and M. Jules Jaluzot having given rise to certain social difficulties (*difficultes mondaines*) between the families of Pitray and Ségur, the Vicomte Emile de Simard, de Pitray and Monsieur Jules Jaluzot have abandoned the said "project" they had formed, and beg, that we will publish this present notice thereof.

The above first appears in the *Gaulois*, and is the "curiosity" offered to its readers by the *Journal des Débats*. The facts are these :—

Mdlle Jeanne de Pitray, a very charming young girl, is the daughter of the Vicomte de Pitray and his wife, a born Mdlle. de Ségur, granddaughter of Rostopchine (of Moscow fame), grand-niece of the illustrious general Comte de Ségur, author of the famous "Memoirs," and allied to many of the noblest houses in France. The Pitrays are what may be termed small gentry, frankly received in the "great world," but in no degree illustrious; whilst the Ségurs stand on the ladder's top. Hence, in the "notice" above quoted, the mention of the bride's maternal name, together with the paternal one, in the "difficultes mondaines."

M. Jules Jaluzot is a man who from behind the counter rose to the directorship of the "Printemps." A fire which destroyed his "store" and some proceedings before the tribunals which followed helped to make M. Jaluzot notorious, and the majority of the Ségurs objected to the notoriety. They might be wrong or they might be right; but they declared that no niece or cousin of theirs become "Maid of the Printemps" and belong to their "set," whatever might be the number of M. Jaluzot's millions. It is but fair to say that all Paris sided with the Ségurs.

No scandal since the days of the Empire has made such a sensation as this in society; and for the last six weeks it has been impossible to enter a *salon* without hearing the "Ségur-Jaluzot case" discussed. All the *mondaine* journals took it up, and biting upon it was as high as on the Grand Prix. "Marriage or no marriage ?" was the thing. "Will Jeanne de Pitray really be La Dame du 'Printemps' ?" was the question everywhere. The stern opposition of the chiefs of the clan Ségur was notorious. They are aristocrats *pur sang*, and would hear of no such union.

Then a certain lady, well known for her ingenuity in cases of this kind, appeared on the scene and suggested a "way out." As the Ségurs would not recognize M. Jaluzot, suppose a higher than they were applied to? With so many pretenders of various royal lines, surely one could be found to sanction and compel to peace an army of Montagues and Capulets. This was done. The tribe of courtiers always surrounding princes, whether on or off the throne, one was secured who "undertook" to furnish the "consecrating medium" —a prince with a mixture of foreign blood in his veins, but really and truly a prince—a potential Sovereign.

It is said by the gossips, ever scandalous, that the bridegroom was to contribute £20,000 towards the "presse bien pensante"—namely, the portion of the press that supported the claims to power of the particular prince in question. This may be doubted; but certain it is that the prince did his part, and tried might and main to bring the clan Ségur to regard with complacency the union of their fair relative with M. Jaluzot. Others were converted, saying "After all!" Others held out and would not hear of the match. The betting rose to fever-heat, and "society" was more than ever agitated; and then the refrigerator reported as having been down conditions of perhaps not a very exaggerated nature. He seems to have required that not only "every Ségur in the family" should assist at the marriage ceremony, but that the "consecrating medium" should also grace it with his presence, and that highnesses, male and female, should sign the marriage register.

Then came the real "tug of war," and each one brought forth his "certainty." "The trousseau is bought!" said one. "That goes for nothing," objected another; "the 'Printemps' furnishes it"; and the noise of dispute rose until it culminated and collapsed in the statement to the *Gaulois* which the grave *Débats* produced "a titre de curiosité."

In the end the director of the "Printemps" has the best of it; for he is enabled to figure publicly in prints as the equal of M. de Pitray (who leans upon the Ségurs), and they stand together as co-projectors of an alliance which would have shocked all those left of the aristocratic feeling in France. Much more remarkable, however, is the traffic engaged in over the future bride, who is treated as an object of mere barter, like unto a cargo of wool, cotton, or coffee.

THE CHARGE AGAINST VISCOUNT HINTON.

AT the Central Criminal Court, the Common Serjeant resumed the hearing of the charges of conspiracy and fraud preferred against William Turnour (commonly called Lord Hinton), George Alcock, and William Wright.

Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. Cagney, and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Fillan defended Viscount Hinton; Mr. Hodgson appeared for Alcock; and Mr. Jarvis for Wright.

Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Jarvis addressed the jury on behalf of Alcock and Wright, and they contended that so far as Alcock was concerned he had merely ordered the goods on behalf of Viscount Hinton. The iron-roofing and wire-fencing ordered were articles such as would be required by a gentleman living in the country, and there was no evidence to show that Alcock had benefited to the extent of a single farthing by any of the transactions. As to Wright, it was argued that he had been proved merely to have written a letter eight years ago from Lord Hinto's house upon paper bearing a coronet, and that no false pretences whatever had been established against him. It was admitted that he had given orders to tradesmen for various articles, but he might have had a reasonable expectation to be able to pay for any article that he obtained. Mr. Jarvis, in the course of his observations, expressed his opinion that the present prosecution was really at the instigation of Lord Poulett, who was determined by every means in his power, to ruin his son. He wished that Lord Poulett had been put into the witness-box, in order that he might have had an opportunity of cross-examining him.

Mr. Montagu Williams interposed, and said that Lord Poulett had nothing whatever to do with the prosecution.

Mr. Jarvis observed that notwithstanding this statement he should contend that there could be no doubt, from the strenuous efforts that had been made to prove the illegitimacy of the defendant and other circumstances, that Lord Poulett had taken a deep interest in the matter.

The Common Serjeant, in summing up the case to the jury, remarked, in the first instance, on the position of Viscount Hinton, who appeared by the Peerage to have been born six months after the marriage of Lord Poulet with his first wife, and to the proceedings that had been taken to deprive him of the family estates. During the legal proceedings that had taken place upon this subject Viscount Hinton, in a petition presented to the House of Lords in 1871, had admitted that he was in very straitened and impoverished circumstances, and totally unable to support himself in a position of rank and dignity owing to no allowance being made to him by his father. The other defendants also appear to have been in poor circumstances at the time the orders were given, and the question they had to consider was whether the goods so obtained were obtained by means of false and fraudulent representations, and without any intention on the part of the accused to pay for them.

The jury would be informed whether, notwithstanding the fact that Lord Hinton was born six months after marriage, he still was Lord Hinton.

The Common Serjeant said that in law he probably would be.

The juryman then inquired whether on the death of his father he would be entitled to the estates.

The Common Serjeant said that was a question of law which would probably depend upon the result of any decision that might be arrived at by the House of Lords. The counts for false pretences had been withdrawn from their consideration, and all they had to decide was whether Lord Hinton had conspired with the other defendants to cheat and defraud the parties from whom the goods were obtained.

The jury retired at a quarter-past three o'clock to consider their verdict. They returned at a quarter to four, and found all the defendants guilty of conspiracy, and Alcock and Wright in addition guilty of obtaining the goods by false pretences. They also expressed their opinion that Lord Hinton was guilty of obtaining goods by false pretences, and expressed their regret that certain letters which had been alluded to had not been formally given in evidence to support this charge.

Mr. Fillan applied to the Common Serjeant to respite the sentence, to allow the questions to law that had been raised in the course of the case to be further considered.

The Common Serjeant said he entirely concurred in the verdict, and he saw no grounds for postponing the judgment. He accordingly at once sentenced Alcock to eighteen, and Wright to fifteen months hard labour. Lord Hinton had only been convicted of conspiracy, and, notwithstanding what had been said by the jury, he still was of opinion that the charge of false pretences was not supported by the evidence. The sentence upon him, therefore, would be imprisonment, with hard labour, for twelve months.

A female in the gallery, who was stated to be Lord Hinton's wife, shrieked when the sentence was pronounced. She was removed by the officers.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Ettas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

His Excellency Sir C G Arbuthnot, K C B, C-in-C of Bombay
General and Mrs Lavie
Miss Lavie
Mr and Mrs E S Byrne, Dy Comptroller General
Miss Byrne
Mr St Quinton Byrne
Mr R Knight, C S, Dharwar
b Mr and Mrs Abud, Kathiawar
b Mr H W Keess
b Surgeon Major and Mrs Carmichael, Almora
b Mrs Mackay, Allahabad
b Mr S N Squire
b Mr T R Bell, Haligat
b Mr G P Millett
b Mr and Mrs F S Lely, C S, Surat
b Mr H M Beale
b Mr A Hill
Mr A D Rollo, Ajmere
b Capt Hughes, R D Fus
Mrs Riddell
b Captain Ferris
b Mr W Threfull, England
Mr Brandon
b Dr McCalman, Rutnagiri
b Mr McEwan
b Major Lamb, R A, Allahabad
b Mrs Lamb, Allahabad
b Mr W H Taylor, Calcutta
b Mr H Wood, Calcutta
b Lieut J Crawford Swete, Hyd Contingt
b Mr and Mrs Owens, Kurrachee
b Lieut G E H Cates
b Mr and Mrs M Cotes, Bournemouth
Major C St Paul, The Rifle Brigade
Mr and Mrs Muirhead, Lucknow
b Mr John J Jones, Ajmere
b Captain and Mrs Pitt, Agra
b Mr C W Richardson, Nasik
b Miss Richardson, Nasik
Mr R H Vincent, Dist & Supt of Police, Ahmednagar

Residents left during the week marked (*b*) thus.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Col and Mrs. H H C G Warrington & family, Madras Infy, Bellary
Col and Mrs. F W Major and 2 Misses Major
Col and Mrs J M Kerr, 3rd Madras Cavalry
Major Paul, Bombay
Col and Mrs Hamilton Smythe, Bombay
Capt and Mrs A P Nuthall, Poona
Mr P R Wilson, Bombay
Mrs Isaac Alcock, Bombay
Mr H W G Doyne, Bombay

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Indus, 1,615 tons, Capt. R. Leslie, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Friary, 1,505 tons, Captain Thomas Evans, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Capt. T. Hughes, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Booldana, 2,134 tons, Capt. A Clark, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (25th March), with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Rozario, 1,221 tons, Captain John Dryden, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hull (March 9), with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, sails to-day for Buseh via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Seton, Mr Kerbella Hoossen, Mrs McKenzie and one child, Mrs Surgeon Mestrie, Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. M and Mr. P. Gerrald and 72 deck.

THE B L S N Co's steam-ship Dawada, 2,147 tons, Captain R L Turner, sailed on Saturday last for London via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—2 Misses Oldham and Master S. G. Oldham, Major and Mrs Temple and 2 children, Mrs Wait, Major Woodland, Mrs. Graves and 2 children, Sub-Conductor C. Arnold, wife and 2 children, and 26 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

10TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Assam	3037	W. J. Nantes	..	P & O Company.
,, California	2214	Young	E	W & A Graham.
,, Dago	1239	Bisset	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Wingate	1356	Thompson	Ibis	McCulloch &Co.
,, Kt. of St. George	2238	Thomas	O	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Indus	1616	Leslie	N	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Maulkins Tower	1803	Tiddy	K	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Gelert	1108	Winter	A	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Liscard	1278	T. Byrne	..	Owen & Okell.
,, Mirzapore	2164	R. Harvey	..	P. & O. Co.
,, P. Llewellyn	1120	Emerson	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Cy. of Khios	2121	McPherson	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Kt. of St. Patrick	1493	Jones	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Sheikh	1283	Barr	..	W & A Graham.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
10	Booldana (s)	Clark	Coast and Calcutta, March 25.
	Rosario (s)	Dryden	Hull, March 9.
	Burdad (s)	Prohawk	Mozambique, Mar 23
11	Adria (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, March 27.
	Royal George	Gardner	Cardiff, Dec. 5.
	H. M. S. Jumna	FitzGeorge	Portsmouth, Mar. 10

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
10	Indus (s)	Leslie	Dunkirk.
	Lowada (s)	Turner	London.
	Friary (s)	Evans	Trieste and Venice.
	Sirsa (s)		Saukin.
11	Henry Balckow (s)	Hughes	Mauritius.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	I.M.S. Tenasserim	Gwyn	Madras & Rangoon.

The steam-ship Assyria, and Tice obtained their port clearance on Saturday last for Buseh.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—Ship County of Clare, for Falsmouth; and Steamer Rosario, for Amsterdam, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
6	Busheer (s)	Creft	Rangoon, March 29.
	E. of India (s)	Warrick	Bombay, March 18.
	Pemba (s)	Stuart	Singapore, March 19.
	Castis Roy	Smith	Hamburg, Jan. 8.
	Trafalpar	Johnstone	Bombay, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

April 6.—Ship Herat.
April 7.—Steamers Nerbuda and Kilwa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
7	Tibre (s)		Colombo.
8	Clive (s)		Rangoon.
	Chusan (s)		Calcutta.
	Castle Eden (s)		Singapore.
9	Chollerton (s)		Calcutta.
	Goorkha (s)		London.
	Chanda (s)		Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
7	Asia (s)		Rangoon.
	Navarino (s)		London.
	Madras (s)		Rangoon.
	Clan Grant (s)		London.
8	Peshwa (s)		Calcutta.
	Tibre (s)		Calcutta.
	Castle Eden (s)		Singapore.
9	Chusan (s)		London.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Jacob, Col, 19th Regt Bo Infy, on leave, from Deesa.

APRIL 9.

Ashby, Lt, Bo Pol Dept, on leave, from Bhuj.
Temple, Major, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bhundora.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Warden, Col, Bo S C, on retirement, to England.
Graham, Col, Bl S C, on retirement, to England.

APRIL 10.

Pitt, Capt, Bl R E, from leave, to Agra.
Temple, Major, Bl S C, on furlough, to England.
Jopp, Lt-Col, Bo 12th Infy, from leave, to Poona.
Woodland, Major, Bl D L I, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 12th April, 1886.

Vol W Clubby having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to the Mounted Troop.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FROM LONDON.

Atrato s—50 cases matches, The Agra Bank.
Peshawur s—50 cases whisky, The National Bank of India.
Liscard s—8 cases medicine and 55 cases oilmanstore, Dhushaw Bnrjorji Vania; 25 drums linseed oil, 30 drums turpentine and 3 casks dry colour, A Sumsoodin; 30 drums turpentine and 30 drums linseed oil, L Sumsoodin; 9 cases hems, bacon and cheese, Sorabji Hormusji Batliwalla; 10 cases writing papers and 1 case envelops, A A Rahim and Co; 105 cases matches, D R Dady and Co; 73 cases oilmanstores and 7 cases medicine, Essoofally Rassoolji; 101 cases old tom, Maneckji Bhicaji; 40 boxes old tom, Nowroji Ardaseer and Sons.
Mirzapore s—3 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 16 cases medicine other sorts, Cooper Madon and Co; 50 bundles per sheet, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 6 cases cheese, Sorabji Hurmusji Batliwalla; 14 cases soap and medicine other sorts, E Sumsoodin; 19 cases aniline dye, C Macdonald and Co; 20 cases sherry and 12 cases brandy, Cooper Madon and Co; 100 cases champagne, Lyon and Co; 210 cases brandy Nowroji Ardaseer Sons.
Kangra s—38 casks beer, Maneckji Bhicaji; 60 cases wine and sherry, Pestonji Cawasji Shroff.
Dago s—5 cases brandy, Nowroji Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ogilvie s—10 bales printing papers, The National Bank of India.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liscard s—75 case dry color, T Farjoolabhoy Bengalee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago s—49 cases claret, sherry and port wine, Cooper Madon and Co; 76 cases Geneva, Dhunjibhoy Cawasji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Dago s—20 cases brandy, Nowroji Ardaseer and Sons.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Penthesilea—1835 bales wool, Lewray Damoder.
Principality s—400 bales cotton, Vallace and Co.
California s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 461 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 150 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
City of Khios s—150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, B Narrandas; 64 bales wool, J Cullaram.

FOR LONDON.

River Indus s—55 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 270 bales cotton, B Narrondas; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 12 bales skins, J Purdhan; 260 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Lawada s—4 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTVERPS.

Dago s—700 cwts castor seed and 6,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwt wheat, J C Bushbay and Co.
Kt of St John 200 cwts gingillyseed, F Mahboth and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Stenarth and Co; 200 bales cotton, Harcas and Co.
Kt of St George s—2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Gelert s—1,500 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.
Prince Llewllyn s—400 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Naples s—25 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 4,200 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 25 bales cotton, Geo Lockart and Co; 200 cwts mustordseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 20 bundles Buffalo horns, Robert, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roxburgh s—34,000 cwts wheat and 15,000 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Bros.
Restitution s—34,000 cwts wheat and 9,180 cwts gingelly, Ralli Bros.
Maulkins Tower s—30 cwts linseed, Olcese and Co; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR AMSTERDOM.

Hemlsley s—18,009 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchgarvie s—5,122 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts ground nuts, T Masoti and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co.
Wingates s—7,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gelert s—2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.
Prince Llewellyn s—578 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts wheat, E Spinners and Co.
Kt of St Patrick s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Maulkins Tower s—8,001 cwts gingelly, F Masotti and Co; 47 cwts gum, Olcese and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
East Anglia s—1,000 cwts linseed and 6,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Bouttiilier.

FOR ODESSA.

Pandora s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Assam s—490 bales cotton and 1,600 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
Turquoise s—220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Turquoise s—660 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 495 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomji Sethna; 127 bales cotton, B Hurdayall.
Maharaja s—150 bales cotton, J Jagunnath.

FOR MADRAS.

Chindwara s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

NOTICES.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.
A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
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Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
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10, St. Martin's-lane, London.

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"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1887 ..... £300,690
,, 1885 1,988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods o adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4 019,169 14 1
1878	£2,145,503 1 2	1885	£5,318,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 55.**

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR ★ MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY.

PER DOZEN. CASH. **Rs. 52.**

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 51.**

WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY ★ MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY

PER DOZEN. CASH. **Rs. 48.**

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, LONDON, S.W.

This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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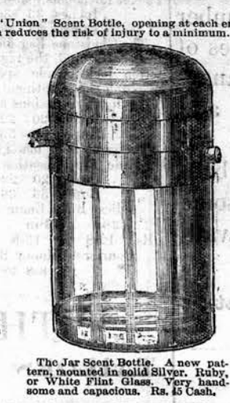

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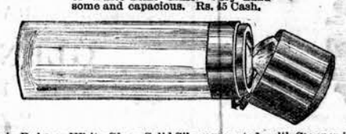

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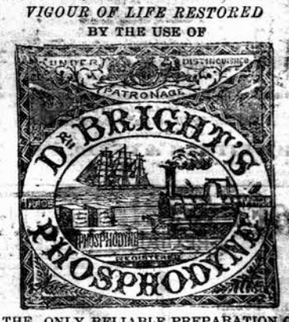

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